The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year, $8 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication must be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the General News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage prepaid; the copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1877. NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

ALL QUIET IN NEW ORLEANS.

General Augur Checks the Democratic Police.

SIEGE OF THE STATE HOUSE RAISED.

Action of Authorities at Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—At this writing (9:30) the city is perfectly quiet and, with the exception of a few armed squads patrolling the streets and the white ribboned Nicholls' police, there is nothing to indicate the events which transpired yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night, as far as known at this hour, and there is no indication of the gathering of the armed hosts of yesterday. Each side is exceedingly reticent in regard to their intentions, and nothing is known of them outside of their trusted friends.

On visiting the State House this morning the writer found a line of Nicholls' police on the south side of St. Louis street, and on the opposite sides a line of Metropolitans. The former permitted him to pass, but the latter halted him until word from Governor Packard was received to pass him. On entering the building he found the Metropolitans looking like they had been on duty all night, without sleep, and members of the Legislature presented a similar appearance. Governor Packard, who had just returned from breakfast, looked as cool and collected as on yesterday. He stated that there was no change in the situation since last evening, beyond the fact that the House would have a quorum today, which was prevented yesterday by the fears of the members.

The Senate still wants one to complete a quorum. Ex Governor Kellogg, United States Marshal Pitkin and others were present, engaged in earnest conversation. All were very reticent, and declined to give any information as to their line of policy or intentions.

The *Republican* this morning says: At about ten o'clock last evening Marshal Pitkin informed General Augur that his deputies had been refused admission to the State House. General Augur immediately communicated with Governor Nicholls, and stated that enough is enough, and that this must be stopped. Governor Nicholls said it was not by his order, and directions were then given which caused such arrangements to be made that there were no restrictions on any person, either entering or leaving the State House or vicinity. Nicholls' police patrolled the streets last night, and looked around sharply, but made few or no arrests. At midnight few men were on the streets, and most places were closed.

A train of cars from Mobile brought in several companies of United States troops at eleven o'clock last night.

In its leading editorial on the affairs of yesterday the *Republican* says: "As we have at present no government in this State, whose authority is undisputed, and as there are two or three Congressional committees trying to find the truth about the late election, perhaps the President may deem it his duty to establish martial law till such time, if ever, as Congress shall agree to some conclusion and agreement in the premises. Such a step would at least give to the business community a season of peace such as they understood it, instead of the sounds of war alarms and tramp of armed men that all day yesterday resounded through the streets of the city. Though we are tolerably well seasoned to popular commotions here, there is a decided preference on the part of the majority of the people for a government strong and stout enough to maintain itself over the uncertainties necessarily incident to two armed hostile forces in the same camp."

Everything is remarkably quiet. No armed men are to be seen on the streets, and it is said they have all disbanded. In an interview, half an hour since, with General Augur, he stated there was no cause for further trouble. He had notified both Nicholls and Packard that he would only interfere to keep the peace, and that when it was reported to him last night that Nicholls' police were preventing the Government officials from visiting the State House, he promptly notified Nicholls that he could not allow that, and Nicholls replied that it was without his knowledge (orders), and had the police instructed to allow any one to enter.

NOON.—There is no change in the situation nor any trouble anticipated. The Nicholls party assert they are satisfied with the situation and will make no further aggressive movement.

The Republican Legislature now has a quorum and is in session. A crowd of several hundred persons is congregated in the streets around the State House, but they are very quiet. The Democratic Legislature is also in session at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Republican Legislature, in joint session, have just elected ex-Governor Kellogg United States Senator for the long term. The indications are that Lieutenant Governor Antoine will be elected for the short term.

2 P. M.—The *Picayune* extra says Alfred Bourges, the newly appointed Sheriff of the Supreme Court, made a demand for the court rooms this morning, which was refused. It is expected a squad of police will be sent there to take it.

The Republican Senators of the Senate investigating committee have been in conference with the Republican chiefs at the State House this morning. It is rumored that the conference had reference to the withdrawal of Antoine, and that they will join in a telegram to Grant for recognition.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Secretary of War and the President were in consultation to-day upon the telegraphic information received officially from New Orleans, through military and other sources. The following dispatch was the result:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. January 10, 1877.
To General C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:

It is reported that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel compliance with your order. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises, he will decide which shall be recognized.

[Signed] J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The War Department is positive that the military are fully able to carry out the orders of the Government and maintain the position of the President on Louisiana affairs.

Representatives Gibson, Ellis and Levy, Democrats of the Louisiana delegation, called on the President to-day to ascertain whether interference was contemplated by him looking to the recognition of either of the rival governments of the State. The Secretary of War and Attorney General were present. The substance of the President's reply was that he would act, in the absence of all the facts, issue any order recognizing either government or their respective departments. The President attached no importance to the fact that one Legislature occupied the capitol and the other St. Patrick's Hall, and assured the delegation that troops would be employed only to suppress violence, preserve public peace and prevent collisions. The delegation express themselves perfectly satisfied with the interview.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10, 10 P. M.—There is much discussion here over the legal aspect of yesterday's proceedings. The Democrats allege that Chief Justice Ludeling, who was appointed by Governor Kellogg a few days since, could not hold over, while the Republicans claim that the Chief Justice had authority to remove the Sheriff before he took possession of the Supreme Court room.

A ballot was had in the Republican Legislature this afternoon for United States Senator, short term, which resulted: Antoine 15, Pinchback 21, Lewis 13, Beattie 3, scattering 3. In the House, after the ballot, Warmoth made a motion, which was carried, that the Speaker instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that members had free ingress and egress to the State House. The motion was carried.

To-day an injunction was sued out of the Fifth District Court, by Attorney General Ogden, enjoining Alfred Shaw from acting as judge of the Superior Civil Court, lately created by the Republican Legislature.

The Democratic Legislature balloted once for United States Senator to-day without result.

The Nicholls government has organized a regiment of field artillery, with John Glynn, Jr., as Colonel, with a full staff.

Governor Nicholls to-day made numerous appointments of parochial officers.

Three Napoleon and two Gatling guns, lately taken from the Washington Artillery by Governor Kellogg, were taken from the State Arsenal by the Nicholls government, and drawn through the streets by bodies of men to the Washington Artillery Armory.

Among those voting for Kellogg for Senator, to-day, were Warmoth, Albert Leonard and General McMillan. The latter two were members of the McEnery Senate of 1872.

The armed bodies of men who thronged the streets yesterday were not visible to-day. A strong force of Nicholls' police, however, patrolled the city all day.

The Democrats assert that the Republican Legislature was without a quorum to-day, as the absence of Senators Hamlett, Wheeler and Demas left the Senate with one less than a quorum. The Republicans claim that while there was no quorum of the Senate, the joint session had eighty-four members, whereas seventy-nine was a quorum. They also say the death of Senator Meredith has left the Democratic Senate without a quorum of members claimed by that body.

In the Republican House to-day, Warmoth introduced a resolution which recites that the peace and good order of the State are threatened by the present condition of affairs, and it is the duty of all, especially those claiming authority, to provide means to secure good government and quiet to the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed, five by the Speaker of the House and three by the President of the Senate, which shall be empowered to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Legislature recognizing Nicholls as Governor, to devise and report as soon as practicable measures to secure the lawful and peaceful settlement of the pending political contest relative to the government of the State.

The resolution lies over under the rule. No change in the situation is anticipated to-night.

The authorities at the State House claim to have authentic information which, they say, will be published in detail in the *Republican* to-morrow, of bribes offered to members of the State House Legislature to join Nicholls' Legislature. They believe that these bribes have been accepted in some cases. P. J. Kennedy, an ex levee contractor under Warmoth, and a member of the State House Legislature, is indicated by name as the agent employed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Another Canvass of the Vote.

COLUMBIA, January 10.—The latest investigation of the recent election in the State is that of special Referee, T. A. Wilkes, in the case of State officers' returns from the various counties and the various precincts in each county. They have been again overhauled with great care. This time, however, by clerks and gentlemen representing both political parties. The Referee's report will not be complete for several days, but the result is semi-officially announced to day as follows:

Secretary of the Treasury, S. L. Leaphart (Dem.); Secretary of State, H. E. Hayne (Rep.); Attorney General, James Connor (Dem.); Comptroller General, T. C. Dunn (Rep.); Superintendent of Education, J. R. Taibert (Rep.); Adjutant and Inspector General, James Kennedy (Rep.). Dunn, Comptroller General, is claimed to have been elected over his opponent, General John Hogood (Dem.), by a majority of one vote. Leaphart's majority is given in round numbers at 44, and Connor's at 100 votes.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Yesterday Oscar Pollard killed J. M. Carlisle, a prominent lawyer at Okolono, Miss.

Henry Grovelin has been found guilty, at Woodstock, Vt., of the murder of Herbert White on the 6th of October last.

Andrew Myers, a German switchman employed by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, while switching at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, was run over by the cars and killed.

Henry Doyle, a freight conductor, while assisting in making up a train at the Union Depot at St. Louis, slipped and fell between two cars, was run over and instantly killed, the whole top of his head being torn off. He formerly lived in Marshall, Mich.

The south-bound mail train on the Pensacola Railroad was thrown from the track on Tuesday night by a wilfully misplaced rail. The fireman was fatally and the engineer badly injured. The company offers $1,500 reward for the apprehension of the guilty party.

A Springfield, Ohio, special says Henry Deardorf, a young son of a prominent manufacturer of that place, has been arrested for robbing the mails of over $2,000. Deardorf was not in need, but was induced to do wrong, it is said, by an ardent desire to please a young lady who is now missing.

Demorest & Clark's furniture and undertaking establishment at Newton, N. J., was burned yesterday morning, and the adjoining building was damaged by the falling of the walls. S. Halstead Shafer, proprietor of the bookstore, was killed, while three other men were more or less seriously wounded.

The trial of Jacob A. Van Valkenberg and George W. West, for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been begun in New York. Defendants were respectively ferrymaster and collector of tickets at the Jersey City ferry. It is charged that the collector would pass back a certain number of tickets taken up, and the ferry-master would reissue them. The frauds by the three ran into forty-five days reached the enormous sum of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars per year. So general did the conspiracy become, that the honest employés were called "suckers and fools," while the dishonest party were admiringly characterized as "Solid men."

Sheriff Rottoken, of Little Rock, yesterday arrested a man calling himself J. V. Ryan, who represented that he was a member of the firm of W. B. Lawrence & Co., Manchester, O., produce dealers. The arrest was made on a telegram from Baton Rouge, it appearing that he passed a draft on David & Garig, of that place, for over the amount of sales which is pronounced a forgery. Several drafts were found in his possession, drawn on parties in Louisiana and Pine Bluff, Ark., where he represented himself as W. B. Lawrence. Little Rock he registered as Ryan. He succeeded in obtaining $140 from the German Savings Bank of the latter city on forged drafts. He is about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, face scarred, light eyes. It is believed he has been operating in Indiana, Ohio, Louisiana and other States.

Information to the Associated Press Agent at Louisville reports a slight accident on the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad yesterday morning. Train 16, from Richmond to Louisville, ran off the track at Gilbert's station, about eight o'clock. One coach and the baggage car rolled over flat on their sides, but were not much damaged. Tue engine remained on the track. The cause of the run off is not known. Every attention was shown the passengers, none of whom were dangerously injured. The following is the list of injured: Dr. George Cowan, Danville, bruised slightly; E. P. Jones, Cincinnati, slightly injured; E. Bayse, Louisville, head cut; C. Green, Louisville, injuries slight; B. M. Burdett, Lancaster, Ky., head and hand hurt; Mrs. Thomas Pixley, Richmond, head cut slightly; R. L. Bone, Hamilton, Ohio, slight injuries; Malinda Gentry, Lancaster, Ky., head cut. There were only fifteen passengers on the train, and all who were injured have been named. All the passengers continued on their journey. It is supposed the heavy snow storm caused the accident.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—Falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southerly to easterly winds and cloudiness, probably followed by rain areas.

A large number of grain laden vessels are in port at Philadelphia, unable to proceed on account of the ice.

The steamships Thingvalla, from Cardiff, and City of Richmond, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Coroner's jury at Ashtabula, Ohio, yesterday continued the examination of A. L. Rogers. No new facts were elicited.

The latest advices from Australia report new discoveries of argentiferous lodes. The notorious steamer Cyrl was recently wrecked at Bluff Harbor, South Australia.

The long pending libel suit of Rev. T. Robinson, of Louisville, against the St. Louis *Democrat*, for the publication of an editorial in that paper in January, 1872, referring to that gentleman as implicated in a plan to introduce yellow fever infected clothing into Southern States during the war, will come up in the Circuit Court at St. Louis to-day.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Consolidated Virginia mine was published yesterday, in San Francisco. It stated that 145,466 tons of ore were reduced, yielding $16,662,000 in bullion, all extracted from the 1,300, 1,400, 1,500 and 1,650 foot levels. Large quantities of rich ore remain in the northern portion of the 1,400 foot level. Work has been stopped there by water, but will be resumed in a few days. The southern portion of the 1,500 foot level is unexplored. The ore on the 1,550 foot level is of better quality than above, and the width quite as great.

STEINWAY'S DOUBLE VICTORY.

Two Medals Awarded Them—No Other Piano Exhibitor Received More than One.

Steinway Pianos are no dearer than other good makes. Prices, $400 to $1,000, with splendid Stool and Cover.

Warranted for Ten Years.

ALSO,

CENTENNIAL PRIZE ORGANS.

The Burdett Organs got the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL over all *competitors. The best and most durable organs.* Price, $85 to $500.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sole Agents.
Buy at Kleber's and save 25 per cent.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1877.

SENATE.

Mr. Spencer presented a joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature, asking Congress to approve the act of that body for the construction of a breakwater in Mobile bay. Referred.

Mr. West presented a memorial from the New Orleans Board of Underwriters, &c., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of Red river. Referred.

Mr. Boutwell presented a resolution of the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a commission to meet commissioners from other countries, and consider the expediency of remonetizing silver coin, and to authorize the President to invite foreign nations to appoint similar commissions for fixing the value of silver in relation to gold coin, and until such international convention, silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum above ten dollars.

Several bills of no public importance were introduced during the morning hour, and the Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business.

The House bill to perfect a revision of the statutes of the United States was then taken up.

Mr. Edmunds presented the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Ordered printed. The report shows that the number of bound books in the library is 311,697, and of pamphlets 100,000. The Law Library contains 37,727 volumes. The number of entries of copyright during 1876 is 14,882. The materials for a new general catalogue of the library, embracing over 200,000 titles, are ready for the press, but no appropriation has been made for printing. Now it is necessary to consult twelve volumes to ascertain if a particular book is in the library. During the past year the publication of the two volumes of original historical documents relative to French discoveries and explorations in the northwestern portion of the United States and on the Mississippi has been made. The whole work will contain six octavo volumes, and will cover a vast collection of letters, official papers and other documents in the original French, relating to the discoveries and settlements under Cavalier De LaSalle and other explorers in territory now belonging to the United States, from 1614 to 1732. The necessity for a new library building is urged.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill to amend the act of May 12, 1864, for a grant of lands in Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill extending for two years the act establishing the Board of Southern Claims Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate the names of the counsel or signers to adjust claims between citizens of the United States and Mexico under the conventions of 1868, 1871 and 1876. Passed, with an amendment requiring the claimed legality for the action of the Nicholls government in the premises, in the ground that the time fixed by the statutes for that purpose has expired. The President assured the Louisiana Representatives of his intention not to act in this matter until the question of the Governorship contest was settled. Upon this assurance the following dispatch was sent by them to Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10.—*F. T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:* We had an interview this morning with the President, Attorney General and Secretary of War. The President assures us that he will not now recognize either State government or any of its departments, but will wait further information and facts. Senator Morton sends a dispatch to General Augur, instructing him to disperse any mob or disorderly assemblage threatening the State House. The position of the President is this: Unrecognition at present of either the Nicholls or Packard governments. He regards the occupancy of the State Houses by one government in the same light as that of the Court House by the other. As long as peace is preserved and a collision avoided, he will not order, or think an attack, armed invasion or threatened demonstration against the State House should not take place. Use every effort to preserve order.

[Signed] WILLIAM M. LEVY,
R. L. GIBSON,
E. JOHN ELLIS.

The Situation Discussed.

The Attorney General stated at a late hour to-night that he had received dispatches from New Orleans which indicated that the situation there is extremely critical. One dispatch says that force was employed in the seizure of the police stations, most of which were in possession of Nicholls' forces. An adequate version of the same dispatch, however, is somewhat ambiguous in its phraseology —so much so as to suggest a contradiction of the first statement. He says that no change has taken place in the determination of the Government to await fuller information before taking action with reference to the recent election of either of the contesting governments. The Attorney General further states that any disturbance of the peace will be dealt with in a most summary manner. He would add apropos to the embarrassment of the question with a view to final settlement. Senator Morton to-night received a dispatch stating that ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, had been invited to the United States Senate for the long term.

The House Committee's Proposition.

The Committee on the Privileges and Prerogatives of the House have essentially agreed upon a proposition, which they will report in a few days. First, that the President of the Senate has no power to open votes and to exercise such other functions as the two Houses may assign to him; second, that the two Houses have the same power as the Electoral Commission; third, that the two Houses must concur in order to count the vote. The Republican members, Burchard and McDill, do not concur in them, holding such bonds to count in Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States.

The incendiary appeals and rebellious threats of Northern Democratic orators and newspapers are such as to put to shame any declarations that have thus far emanated from Southern sources, and are deserving of severest censures and condemnation. The seventh resolution declares that in Rutherford B. Hayes we have a man who is fully identified with the great principles of the Republican party, and imbued with the proud appreciation of its past services, who is fitted by ability and experience in public affairs for the responsibilities of the high office of President of the United States, and whose name and career are guarantees of the administration of the Government in the interests of all the people upon principles of honesty, economy, intelligence and fidelity to public trusts. The eighth resolutions declares that it is a matter of especial congratulation that in this trying hour of the nation's experience we have in the Presidential chair the great chieftain and distinguished civilian, Ulysses S. Grant; invincible upon the field of battle, who has proved himself equally courageous and wise in administering the affairs of the Government, and upon his patriotism, honesty and courage the hearts of the loyal people of the land rely now as ever with unchanging faith and confidence.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hon. William A. Wheeler arrived in Columbus, and met Governor Hayes at dinner last evening.

A Jackson, Miss., special says Hon. William Barksdale, member of the House from Grenada, died last night.

Henry W. Blair has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Congressional district of New Hampshire.

Major Pearce, of Fort Smith, Ark., a hangman who has executed many prisoners convicted by the Federal Court, died yesterday of congestion of the lungs.

Dr. Charles Phelps, whose name has been associated with the Bennett-May duel, was subpœnaed before the Grand Jury yesterday by the District Attorney of New York, to testify concerning the last meeting at Slaughter station. He refused to answer all questions, on the ground that he would criminate himself. He was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions, and still refusing, was committed to the city prison for thirty days for contempt of court. Subsequently Judge Donohue granted a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable on Thursday.

FIRE RECORD.

A fire in Jacksonville, Illinois, on Tuesday morning, destroyed several buildings, grocery and hardware stores, causing a loss of about $70,000. Insurance about $20,000, on some sixteen companies, chiefly Eastern.

New Gold Discoveries.

GREEN RIVER, WY., January 10.—Eleven miners came into Camp Brown on the 6th for supplies, from the head of Wood river, and all bring coarse gold with them. They report about thirty men now in the diggings, working with rockers, making ten dollars per day and upward. One man (Watson) found a nugget worth thirty dollars. The party reports no snow on the route, and very little in the camp. They return immediately with about forty men, who join them from Lander City. Parties in the Wind River Valley feel jubilant over the new discoveries, as they have been waiting for the purpose of going into that country early in the spring, but now leave with the Wood river party, a distance of about eighty miles from Camp Brown.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Political Situation in Louisiana.

Determination of President Grant.

Neither Government to be Recognized,

BUT THE PEACE MUST BE PRESERVED

New Instructions to General Augur.

The Texas Pacific Bill Completed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1877.

The Political Situation in Louisiana Has for the moment overshadowed the Presidential muddle, and Watterson's *expose* of the Democratic preparations for the presence of an army of observation on the 14th of February. At an early hour this morning the Secretary of War was called to a conference with the President. General Sheridan, who for a few days will be the guest of the President, was invited to be present, he being the commanding officer of the military division of which the Department of the Gulf is a component part. A few minutes later the Attorney General, who had been sent for, joined the conference. The subject of consideration was the action taken by the Nicholls government in dispossessing the Metropolitans of their authority, and the substitution of an irregular body of armed men. It was determined to instruct General Augur more definitely as to his duty than was stated in the dispatch of last night. A dispatch was accordingly prepared, announcing the receipt of intelligence that a mob was threatening the State House, and directing him to order them to disperse, and to compel obedience, but that he would be further advised as to which government should be recognized.

While the conference was still in session, Representatives Ellis, Gibson and Levy, of Louisiana, waited upon the President and asked an audience, which was granted. They made a statement of the condition of affairs in New Orleans as it was represented to them in dispatches from Nicholls and his adherents. They stated that they were advised that an attempt would be made to have the Supreme Court over-ruled by a divided decision of the Returning Board consisting of the Democratic members, and declaring Nicholls legally elected Governor. They also claimed the legality for the action of the Nicholls government in the premises, in the ground that the time fixed by the statutes for that purpose has expired. The President assured the Louisiana Representatives of his intention not to act in this matter until the question of the Governorship contest was settled. Upon this assurance the following dispatch was sent by them to Nicholls:

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Dr. Charles Phelps, whose name has been associated with the Bennett-May duel, was subpœnaed before the Grand Jury yesterday by the District Attorney of New York, to testify concerning the last meeting at Slaughter station. He refused to answer all questions, on the ground that he would criminate himself. He was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions, and still refusing, was committed to the city prison for thirty days for contempt of court. Subsequently Judge Donohue granted a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable on Thursday.

FIRE RECORD.

A fire in Jacksonville, Illinois, on Tuesday morning, destroyed several buildings, grocery and hardware stores, causing a loss of about $70,000. Insurance about $20,000, on some sixteen companies, chiefly Eastern.

New Gold Discoveries.

GREEN RIVER, WY., January 10.—Eleven miners came into Camp Brown on the 6th for supplies, from the head of Wood river, and all bring coarse gold with them. They report about thirty men now in the diggings, working with rockers, making ten dollars per day and upward. One man (Watson) found a nugget worth thirty dollars. The party reports no snow on the route, and very little in the camp. They return immediately with about forty men, who join them from Lander City. Parties in the Wind River Valley feel jubilant over the new discoveries, as they have been waiting for the purpose of going into that country early in the spring, but now leave with the Wood river party, a distance of about eighty miles from Camp Brown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

IS RUSSIA PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME?

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—General Ignatieff, Russian representative, in a confidential communication to Midhat Pasha on Saturday, urged the acceptance of certain points in the conference proposals, and indicated the means of evading others. He advised the acceptance of the international commission, with consultive powers only. He suggested the appointment of officers of distinction instead of the establishment of foreign gend'armes and the appointment of a Bulgarian instead of a European Governor of Bulgaria. He guaranteed Russia's assent to the proposals thus modified. He denied in the course of his letter that Russia incited Servia to make war.

RUMORED DESTRUCTION OF A RUSSIAN ARMY.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is rumored there that the Russian army in Tarkestan, 40,000 strong, has been destroyed by the uprising of the inhabitants.

ROUMANIA'S RIGHTS GUARANTEED—ARMS RETURNED TO THE CHRISTIANS OF BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—The *Turquie* (newspaper) states that in consequence of Roumania's uneasiness, the Porte has officially declared that the new Constitution was purely internal, not affecting the rights of a principality guaranteed by international treaties.

The Marquis of Salisbury will have an interview with Midhat Pasha to-morrow. General Ignatieff's attitude toward the Porte has been more conciliatory the last few days.

The arms taken from the Christian inhabitants of Bulgaria at the time of the insurrection are now being restored.

Roumania's resolution to throw off allegiance to the Porte is understood to be contingent upon the latter attempting to enforce the application to Roumania of article seven of the new Constitution.

SERVIA ARMING—THE RESERVE CALLED OUT.

LONDON, January 10.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade reports that Servia continues the work of armament. The first class of the reserve has been called out, and will be stationed at Gladova and Negotin. Russia has purchased 100,000 rifles for Servia. General Nikitine has sent adjutants to Radojivatz, Gladova and Negotin to prepare arms for the march of the Russian army corps coming *via* Roumania. It is considered in Belgrade that the conference has miscarried, and a speedy declaration of war by Russia is expected.

The *Post's* Berlin special says the Russian Consul at Buckharvest has been summoned to Kischeneff. The *Post* makes the following announcement very prominently: "We have reason to believe there is still some ground for not despairing of a peaceful issue. Within the last few days urgent representations have been telegraphed to the Porte which have at least secured attention."

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, January 11.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says General Nikitine and staff left Belgrade by steamer yesterday (Wednesday) morning. It is asserted that he has gone to St. Petersburg to report on the condition of Servia, but the correspondent considers this improbable, and suggests that the General has possibly gone to the Lower Danubs in connection with some unexpected movement there. Nearly all the Russian officers and soldiers have left Servia. M. Marinovis is expected to return from St. Petersburg on Friday. It is confidently asserted that he will form a Cabinet, with the avowed intention of negotiating immediate peace. A strong party favors this course.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the sitting of the conference to be held to-day (Thursday) is expected to be decisive.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* considers that to-day's meeting of the conference will be a great step in advance. Its work will probably be found in the Andrassy note, on which discussion will be possible. The postponement of the meeting from Wednesday to Thursday is significant. It says that the Turks are preparing for a compromise. According to one report this compromise will be based on the Andrassy note. Another report is that the Turks will propose that the Powers relinquish the demand for special reforms in Russia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, in consideration for which concession the Porte would allow an international commission to superintend the honest application of the Constitution to those provinces. Should ever of these versions is true, there can be little doubt that the Turks see that the time for yielding has come.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera says: Should the Porte persist in upholding the Constitution as the only admissible solution of the questions at issue, Germany will abstain from taking immediately from the conference. Unless the Porte gives a definite reply to the European proposals within a certain number of hours, the ambassadors of the six Powers will immediately leave.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the situation, considers that Russia, to gain time, has no objection to reverting to Andrassy's note. It is doubtful how long this Turkish expedient will be successful. It may begin to appear that she must mobilize a larger army to coerce Turkey, not for war, but to support diplomatic action. The knowledge that her pressure is not universally popular has produced no pacific sentiments. Mobilization is fast extending to the east and north of the Empire. It is understood that the third class will soon cross the Pruth. This step would not signify immediate war. It would, on the contrary, be taken as a means of avoiding it by frightening the Turks into compliance with Russia's demands.

THE CONFERENCE TO CONTINUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—It now appears certain that the conference will continue sitting.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamer Siberia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The French Senate yesterday re-elected Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier President.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 1,774,000 marks.

Count Rampon, of the Left Centre, was to-day elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, in spite of the opposition of the Right.

A special from Medeira says the King of Dahomey is very anxious about the intentions of Great Britain. The people of Whydah, since a British gunboat ascended the Lagoons, are reported ready to dethrone the King if certain that the British will attack.

At the meeting in Paris of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company yesterday, a convention with the maritime powers which binds the company to expend 1,000,000 francs annually for the improvement of the canal, terminates the long standing difficulty relative to tonnage dues, was passed by an almost unanimous vote.

The Spanish, German and English differences concerning the traffic with the Sooloo Islands are represented to be purely commercial, and not of diplomatic gravity. An early definitive settlement is expected. The reported probable departure of British and German men-of-war for the Philippine Islands is regarded as a mere idle rumor.

According to the Registrar General's return, the deaths from small-pox in London rose last week to one hundred and sixteen, against seventy-five the previous week. The Metropolitan hospitals contained 859 small-pox patients on Saturday last, against 823 the previous Saturday. About 200 cases were refused admission during the week, all the available beds being occupied.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

A Number of Bills Read in Place.

House Standing Committees to be Announced To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 10, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Holben, supplement to the Exemption law, preventing unfair and fraudulent waiver of the same.

By Mr. Ermentrout, relating to coroners and jurors holding inquests.

By Mr. Greer, regulating the publication of legal notices; also, repealing the Clay township, Butler county, road law.

By Mr. Allen, creating and defining the duties and powers of recorders for cities below the second class which accept the provisions of the act.

By Mr. McNeill, empowering the school boards of the State to cancel bonds of the several school districts in certain cases, and issue new bonds for the same amount and at the same rate of interest.

Mr. Jones, a further supplement to the act relating to orphans' courts, passed March 29, 1832.

Notaries public confirmed—Joseph Brell, Pittsburgh; E. J. Brugh, Butler; Samuel Gaumbine, Titusville; Calvin J. Hends, Girard.

Mr. Newmyer announced the standing committees. Among the chairmanships are the following: Constitutional Reform, Mr. Lawrence; Finance, Mr. McNeill; Judiciary Local, Mr. Butterfield, of Erie; Corporations, Mr. Fulzy, of Somerset; Agriculture, Mr. Griffith; Vice and Immorality, Mr. Wright, of Mercer.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. The Speaker announced the following Committee on Rules: Messrs. Hall, Long, Spang, Schnatterly, Jackson, Miner and Faunce.

A petition was presented favoring an amendment to the State game laws so as to prevent hunting and fishing for ten years.

Mr. Long presented the remonstrance of Messrs. Chalfant, Oliver, the Allegheny *Mail* and others against the proposed penitentiary annex.

Mr. Walker, of Allegheny, presented remonstrances against the same.

Adjourned.

The Speaker of the House will announce the standing committees to-morrow (Thursday). In addition to those sent you yesterday, which were official, the following gentlemen will be chairmen of the resp

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

Many of the Democratic States of the South are making arrangements for reducing their public indebtedness—through the economic process of repudiation.

The rhetorical war toggery donned by the Democratic bulldozers on JACKSON'S Day was so thin that they are all more or less suffering painfully from inflammatory rheumatism.

It transpires that Governor DREW, of Florida, the enthusiastic Democratic "reformer," has since his residence in that State been three times found guilty of stealing lumber from the public lands, each time paying a heavy fine as a penalty for the offense.

An important suit growing out of the rebellion, involving the question, which is one of quite far reaching interest, as to the validity of contracts made during the late rebellion before the Non-Intercourse act, is on trial before the Supreme Court of New York.

The benevolence of New York city is this winter called to a greater effort than at any time within sixty years, and the response is uttered promptly by those who acknowledge the power of sympathy. Many are giving to a degree which involves extremely close self-denial.

The Lake Shore Railroad has just squeezed out a beggarly semi-annual dividend of one-and-a-half per cent. Had the Ashtabula horror occurred a week earlier, it would have cancelled this petty dividend, which amount is more than sunk by the damages thus incurred.

The total decrease of tonnage on the various canals of the State of New York, last year, as compared with 1875, amounted to 687,729 tons, and from 1872, the largest year since the canals were built, 2,501,241 tons. The tolls from boats in 1875 amounted to $132,369, and last year to $116,464. A good way to get rid of an elephant is to sell it.

VANDERBILT'S will is chiefly remarkable for the entire absence of philanthropic bequests. What little he did in the line of benevolence during his lifetime is said to have been solely due to the efforts of his faithful wife. His endowment of Vanderbilt College, Tenn., to the extent of a million, is directly attributable to her influence. It is not every woman who acquires an influence over her husband devotes it to such noble ends.

As showing the interest people take in actual war, on however limited a scale, as compared with that taken in the mimic conflicts of boys in paper caps, tooting on tin trumpets, it is a suggestive fact that the BENNETT-MAY duel almost entirely displaced from the public mind the martial proceedings of the Jacksonian Democrats who had assembled throughout the country to declare that if they could do the fighting vicariously they would proclaim war to the knife.

Last year proved so bitter a pill of experience to many business men as to promise to effect a thorough benefit for the future. For the past six months, it is stated, no merchant has been discovered hanging around Wall or Broad street brokers' offices, and they seem to have cut loose from stock-gambling; the most sensible course they have pursued since 1861. A man with an honest steady business might as well cut his throat as to work and gamble at the same time.

In Georgia only forty cents per capita is provided for the education of colored children, while $1.99 per capita is provided for white children. Congressman LAWRENCE, of Ohio, who has recently returned from South Carolina, and has seen the condition of things there and in Georgia, the other day offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to report a bill providing for equal rights and privileges of education for the children of both races in the South. The Democrats voted solidly against the proposition—to their everlasting shame be it spoken.

It is stated on pretty reliable authority that TILDEN has never had so little hope of his Presidential prospects as at present. Within the last week, it is reported, he has altogether lost heart. This, in view of the evidence concerning the Oregon infamy, is not strange. Eight thousand dollar PELTON'S relation as TILDEN'S private secretary, and the prominent part he has taken in directing TILDEN'S political campaign makes the transaction TILDEN'S, and it is wholly impossible to separate the two. TILDEN'S standing before the country has been so terribly damaged as to make it utterly impossible for the better men of his party to stand by him any longer.

The work of printing the war records progresses steadily, thirty-four octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, having been printed. It is expected that, during the present session of Congress, the War Department will be in a position to submit, in a compact and complete form, so far as the data in its possession will admit, the war records of the Confederate States for 1860 and 1861, and all of those of the Federal Government for the same period. It is known that voluminous Confederate records are in the hands of State and private societies and individuals, to obtain which repeated efforts have been made. They are of very great importance, and attention is invited to the necessity of legislation that will enable the Government to obtain possession of the originals or of duly authenticated copies.

It seems now to be pretty well settled that every acre of our public waters, properly stocked with the right varieties of fish, will yield as much food as an acre of cultivated land. In Canada, after a thorough stocking of the public waters, and the time for attaining the requisite growth having passed, the sales of fish have increased over $1,000,000 a year. New York, by a judicious stocking of her waters with salmon, trout and shad has succeeded in five years in reducing the price of the latter from eighteen to three cents a pound, while waters before entirely barren of the two former varieties are now finely stocked. Wisconsin last year appropriated $10,000 to the development of fish culture, and the Commissioner of that State is hatching 10,000,000 salmon and whitefish. Several other Western States have appropriated from $5,000 to $20,000 for the same purpose.

The steady decline in the price of gold, coupled with the firmness of United States securities, proves a severe disappointment to the Democratic managers and blusterers, many of whom affected to believe that before Christmas Government bonds would be below par and gold in the vicinity of 150. Capital is proverbially timid, the money market is extremely sensitive, and yet nearly two months of systematic effort at intimidation have not disturbed either a single particle. Bourbon swaggerers should learn, from their present experience, that when they cannot scare money they have no chance whatever of scaring men. They may frighten the former terribly, without exciting the slightest alarm in the latter. But, unable even to cause a tremor in financial matters, they may as well despair of terrorizing humanity, for the people have not confidence enough in them to credit a single word they utter.

Just before the holidays, it will be remembered, the Lowry branch of Congress ordered the Judiciary Committee to report within twenty days a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of disloyal persons for supplies taken for the army during the war. The committee, being opposed to the measure, refused to report it, and the time having elapsed, the mover of the resolution of instruction to the committee a day or two ago tried to get the House to order them again to report within two days, but failed. Chilblained KNOTT, of Kentucky, made a furious objection, and the Democratic South voted solidly against it. Tea-kettle HEWITT, who was so extremely anxious to secure a general publication of TILDEN'S anti-war claim letter before the election, sat in his seat while the vote was being taken, and dodged the issue. It is a most unusual thing for a committee of the House to ignore instructions from the House put in the positive manner in which the resolution in question was couched, and the fact plainly shows that there is a deliberate intention on the part of the Democrats to pay rebel claims, and that TILDEN'S letter was only to blind voters.

DENY EVERYTHING.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, is a fair specimen of the average Democrat. When Mr. SHERMAN, in the Senate, arraigned the Democrats of Louisiana as murderers, cutthroats, assassins and mobocrats, and produced the horrible evidence of the revolting truth, Mr. BOGY sprang to his feet and expressed the utmost astonishment that any Senator should dare thus to arraign the people of an entire State. The story was too horrid for belief, and therefore Mr. BOGY refused to put credence in it.

In all this Mr. BOGY departed from the plan of the old lawyer who advised his guilty client to deny everything and insist on proof, for the Missouri Senator not only denied everything, but denied the proof itself. The whole thing was a falsehood, and every one of the witnesses was a liar.

This, it must be confessed, is a very easy way of getting out of an unpleasant difficulty. It is better than *Sam Weller's* resource of an *alibi*. It challenges the indictment, the array of jurors, the witnesses, and all that goes to make up a case, and by absolutely denying the existence of violence and the use of intimidation, and asserting the saintly innocence of the accused, it ignores events that have happened under the eyes of thousands of witnesses, and treats them as if they had never occurred.

This is the Democratic plan. Deny every charge and impeach every witness. Brave it out with a cheek of brass, and by the force of sheer impudence howl down every man who alleges that the Louisiana Democrats would rather shoot a Republican than allow him to vote. By this system of persistent denial at least one half of the community may have their eyes closed to the truth.

One of the greatest difficulties the Republicans of the country have had to contend with in this bulldozing business is, not the scarcity, but the superabundance of the evidence they have to present. The crimes they are able to prove are so horrid, and the witnesses they are able to produce relate such soul-harrowing stories, that the public mind shrinks in abhorrence from the view of the awful picture thus presented of life at the South. The enormity of the offense shocks and stuns the beholders, and those who read the curdling details are paralized by the perusal. A full comprehension of the actual truth of the history of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana has not yet been attained, either in the North or South. People shrink from either reading or hearing such a revolting narrative, and it will be some time yet ere the case is properly understood. Like the book which the old antislavery people once issued, entitled "Testimony of a Cloud of Witnesses" to the enormities of slavery, its very truth is its greatest obstacle to belief. That book fell almost still-born from the press, because it was too horrid for perusal in its naked and truthful detail of human cruelty; and the enormity of these outrages in Mississippi and Louisiana offenses is so great that people naturally shrink from coming to a full knowledge of them.

If anything can cure this tendency, the bold and unscrupulous denial of such men as BOGY will certainly do it. The world knows too well that outrages *have* been committed in the Southern States; and an unblushing, shameless denial of them may justly be taken as an indication of the desperateness of the Democratic cause. If BOGY had attempted to mitigate and soften these outrages, he would have found plenty of people willing to listen to him; but to defy public opinion by a wholesale denial of well-known facts, is, in itself, a confession of the consciousness of guilt. Mr. BOGY and his Democratic friends are therefore simply overreaching themselves.

We have received a communication from JOHN OLIPHANT, Esq., of Uniontown, Pa., on the subject of the late casualty at Ashtabula. He refers to some editorial comments in the COMMERCIAL, relative to that disaster, and asks whether our skirts, as public journalists, are altogether clear, since the paper took so little interest in his patent car stove, designed to obviate the burning of cars in just such accidents as that which happened at Ashtabula. Just how far a newspaper ought to go in advocating gratuitously the merits of those inventions claimed to afford greater protection to the lives of persons and property, is a question we need not here discuss; and leaving pecuniary considerations out of view, it may be affirmed as a fact that the public generally pay very little attention to the merits of inventions, as set forth in the daily journals, while railway and other corporations care even less about them. It is not only good business tact, but generally requisite to success, that an inventor should make known to the public, through the press, the merits of his invention; but the essential part of his work is to demonstrate its utility to the satisfaction of those who are to use it. If this cannot be done, or the proper effort to do it is not made, it will be utterly useless for the inventor to rely upon public opinion for success. Column after column may be printed in the daily journals, and the result will be a mere waste of labor and space. Railway superintendents do not take their opinions on mechanical matters from newspaper editors, nor should they be asked to do so. They have their master mechanics, whose duty it is to pass upon the merits of the appliances brought to their attention. We do not assert that they readily adopt every improvement; and it is doubtless true that, in many cases, they are very unwilling even to examine whether an apparatus has merit or not. Mr. OLIPHANT no doubt has a useful invention, and went so far as to have a working model of it tested on one of our leading lines of railway, some three years ago; but, although the result was satisfactory, the appliance was not adopted even by the company which made the test. Mr. OLIPHANT'S experience is not essentially different from that of many another inventor; and, like other public benefactors, he cannot understand why it is that the merits of his invention are not sounded abroad through the medium of the press, until public opinion compels its adoption by all the railroads of the country. The mistake is in supposing that the daily journal is in duty bound to force upon unwilling railway officials every new patent designed for the protection of life and property, by creating an irresistable public opinion in its favor. If an invention cannot work its own way into the favor of those competent to judge of its merits, after having been fairly tested, it is useless to hold newspapers responsible for the failure. The real cause lies somewhere else. Not only are newspapers powerless to force improvements of this character upon railway or other corporations, but even State authorities have failed to do so by legal enactment. In 1869, the Ohio Legislature passed an act requiring each railroad company in that State to heat its cars "by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire in it will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track and overturned." And yet, in the very State in which this law was enacted, we have the Ashtabula horror.

The New York *Bulletin* compiles a list of forty-three New England manufacturing corporations whose shares are quoted at the Boston Stock Exchange, and finds that fifteen were higher by several per cent. at the commencement of the present year than they were on the 1st of January, 1876. On the other side of the account, however, there are twenty-eight that show more or less depreciation, but even these managed to pay dividends for the latter half of the year ranging from three to six per cent. It is evident that there is still a strong faith on the part of capitalists and investors in the permanent value of such investments. The *Bulletin* says:

There is good reason to anticipate that the year upon which we have entered will witness an improvement in the important class of industries represented by these corporations. The curtailment of production, the economizing of expenses of every kind, the reduction of operatives' wages, together with renewed efforts to place goods in foreign markets, where of late they have made but little headway, are all elements in their favor. The improving condition of business interests at home, stimulating domestic consumption, must also contribute to make the future more promising certainly than at any time since the panic.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Only the ashes of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."
And the just are those who sprinkle ashes on their sidewalks.

A recent scientific book has the songs of birds set to music.

Wanted: A slathering column editorial in the *Post* on the Oregon infamy.

There are 728 granges in this State, composing a membership of nearly 30,000.

The cold weather only let go for a little the other day to get a better grip; that's all.

England has scarcely seen a snow-flake this winter. But the rain it raineth every day.

A man named Hell died in Salt Lake recently. Hope he has gone to a better place.

Neither steamers nor sailing vessels are now able to get in or out of the port of Baltimore.

It took thirty-five hundred notices to inform the customers of a Boston shoe firm of a change in business.

The weatherwise are predicting the severest winter for a quarter of a century. They say it will continue to the end of April.

The recent terrible tragedy at the Brooklyn Theater has set the controllers of public amusements in London and Paris upon the *qui vive*.

If it is feasible in France to construct and use railway coaches made entirely of metals, why is it not feasible in the United States?

Lumber cutting has begun in the immense forests of California, and a large increase of wealth in that State from this source is expected.

It is rumored that another raid is soon to be made upon the manufacturers of and dealers in crooked whisky. To be followed by more pardons?

The Commissioner of Patents will furnished to all applicants who pay ten dollars therefor a subject matter index of all patents issued from 1870 to 1873.

In consequence of the notoriety attending the Bennett-May affair we should not be surprised to see two or three other duels come off within a few months.

The Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, endowed by the late Commodore, is for the education of those only who have less than one-fourth African blood in their veins.

Economic. Eighty thousand cart loads of snow were removed from the Brooklyn streets last week, at a cost of less than six thousand dollars, or seven cents a load.

Chicago is congratulating itself on the certain prospect of having a new through railroad connection with the seaboard in the near future by way of the Grand Trunk and its Michigan line.

All the leading railroad companies have agreed that in future no risks will be taken on carpets and baled goods in regard to rubbing and chafing, and no claim for damages of this kind allowed.

They have a snow annihilator in New York. Steam is used to melt the snow, and one melter or annihilator will dissolve and clear off the snow from five miles of street in twenty-four hours.

It is a curious fact that among the few who escaped at the Ashtabula horror was a man who was in the Brooklyn Theater at the time of the great conflagration, and whose clothes were singed as he fled from the flames.

Chicago is now reaping the harvest of the Moody sowing in that city. Very large accessions of members are being made by the churches, last Sunday sermons being dispensed with in many cases on account of receiving so many new members.

The opinion is gaining ground among railroad men and civil engineers that the Ashtabula disaster was caused by the train runing off the track just before it struck the bridge, striking the structure in its weak place in consequence, so the shock could not be resisted.

An English firm has gone into the business of reducing iron ore and making glass from slag. It is claimed that the two businesses can be combined without interfering with the necessarily continuous operations of the blast furnace, and that the glass may be made equal to any other.

Utah is troubled over a question of naturalization. The laws of that Territory confer the right of suffrage on women; and the question is whether the naturalization of the husband makes the wife a citizen. If the husband's vote is not good for both, how is naturalization good for both? ask the saints.

Rumors of the probable sale of the New York *Tribune* by Jay Gould to Messrs. Childs and Drexel are again circulated. Also that the *Herald* is to be run by an editorial confederacy with a business man in the office, Bennett retiring from active management, but continuing his capital in the concern.

It is proposed to abolish import duties on books. The amount of revenue derived from this source is very small. The value of books annually imported to this country is about $2,000,000, but a large proportion are ordered by colleges or brought in by persons for their own use, which exempts them from duty.

PERSONAL.

Dion Boucicault recently told a friend of his that the whole number of dramatic pieces which he had put upon the stage is 367, and that they have yielded him not far from $3,000,000.

The New York gossips say that Manton Marble, late of the *World*, is to marry, next month, the rich widow to whom he has been for some time engaged. She is reputed to be worth over $500,000.

Heroism pays poor wages at Chicago. At a fire there a couple of weeks since, one Allen was killed while saving the lives of the helpless inmates of a burning house. He left a widow and five children, for whose relief $34 has been raised.

Captain Burnaby, the English adventurer, has started from Constantinople on a horse-back ride to Kara, in Central Asia. He is accompanied by two men and five horses, and will spend January in a region where the mercury generally stands 30 degrees below zero. He does it for "amusement."

The United States Life Saving Service has been the recipient, through the ample generosity of a lady who desires to remain unknown, of the splendid endowment of fifty small libraries for use at the stations, comprising more than six hundred volumes. Each of these libraries contains an excellent selection of books of travel, of adventure, of information, works of fiction, essays, some volumes of religious counsel and instruction, and some for use in religious worship.

The flower of the Shinnecock tribe of Indians perished in the Circassian disaster. The tribe has dwindled down to a mere handful of people, and the ten Indians on board the Circassian constituted the working strength of the little community. Only old men and women and children are left in the village. The tribe from the very first had been on friendly terms with the whites, and were among the first of the Long Island Indians to accept the Christian religion. The men who perished went down to death singing hymns.

Dr. Howard Crosby, one of the cheeriest, wisest and best of the New York clergy, related an amusing personal experience at the recent anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He said that he had come across a young bully on Second avenue who was engaged in an attempt to break up the harps of two Italians boys. "It was not more than twenty seconds," said the Doctor, "when, to use an unclerical expression, 'I was in his hair.'" A pretty quick struggle followed, but the Doctor in the end vanquished his opponent, and handed him over to the police. "One is always excusable," says Dr. Crosby, "for fighting even a rowdy when the quarrel is between the rowdy and outraged society."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This is a graphic description of the Exposition, with criticisms and remarks, by Monsieur L. Simonin, translated from *Revue des deux Mondes*, by Samuel H. Needles.

GERMAN HOME LIFE. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This charming volume, second edition, is a series of papers reprinted from an English magazine, and are fine specimens of the German type of home life. The sketches are attractive and instructive, and afford an excellent opportunity to see the inner workings of home life in the Fatherland.

THE JEALOUS WIFE. A Love Story. By Miss Julia Pardoe, author of "Rival Beauties," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by Nevin & Birch, Pittsburgh.

This is a story highly colored and written in a popular style, and printed in clear, bold type. In the delineation of character, dramatic power and interest, absence of the prurient style, and an honest tendency to an elevated moral tone, the author deserves great commendation, which accounts for the wide sale of her works.

SYLVESTER SOUND; The Somnambulist. By Henry Cockton, author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist." Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by Nevin & Birch, Pittsburgh.

Readers of "Valentine Vox" will readily guess at the character of this work, brimful of humorous incidents. It contains the unconscious adventures of a youth, the hero of the story, who, of a quiet and docile disposition, in his waking moments is transformed in his sleep into a very spirit of mischief. The accounts of what has been done by persons endowed by this faculty are so extraordinary that it is impossible for the wildest fiction to exceed them. A rich harvest of incident and pleasure may be anticipated by all who read "Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist," and the illustrations in the work will also set you in a roar.

JOAN: A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton, author of "Red as a Rose is She," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This piece of fiction is by one of the brightest and most talented authors of the day. In her stories the plot is simple, but intense; her characters are skilfully drawn, and the dialogues, discriptive scenes and deep pathos, are some of the elements that distinguished Rhoda Broughton's creations.

RARE GOOD LUCK. A Fortune in Seven Strokes. By R. R. Francillon. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

There is a bright cheerful vein running through this story, which is full of exciting scenes, strange adventures and graphic character drawing, so that, between shipwreck rescues, disappearances and reappearances, struggles with tigers, warfare with men, and escapades in the name of love, it affords abundant entertainment for quiet reading.

The Penitentiary Question Again.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to have this question before the public; its importance fully demands it. The correspondent "Allegheny," in your issue of Monday, however, draws off public attention to certain side issues, in which the friends of prison reform have no interest at all, and with which they would be very sorry to be complicated.

His article is made up of objections—objections not to prison reform, which is never mentioned, but objections to the steps which the prison reformers are about to take to secure an intermediate prison.

1. He says "it is a waste of money to perpetuate the old penitentiary." Now the movement has nothing at all to do with perpetuating the *old penitentiary*, either as a system or a building.

2. "If the annex would be a very costly, and when completed but an old style prison." As to the expense, the money asked for is itself an answer. The friends of the movement ask only the unincumbered use of State property and, at the most, $50,000 or $60,000 to pay for the repair. That and as to the *old style prison* objection, it is as wide of the mark as it was possible for "Allegheny" to go. The annex is intended for an *intermediate prison*—a style of prison that has nothing in common with "the old style prison" but the name. If "Allegheny" had opposed the movement on the score of novelty, there would, at least, have been one true statement in the objection.

3. "Of the scheme has been devised for the purpose of keeping the present penitentiary where it is." This is the same objection with No. 1, the only difference being that some improper motives are charged, and that for an improper end. Neither are true.

With the wrong of putting or keeping the penitentiary where it is—if both these things were wrong—the friends of the intermediate prison had nothing to do, and do not propose having anything to do. So of the sanitary question. If the penitentiary is a nuisance complain of it, and abate it; only give the penitentiary credit for having made the first search for Allegheny—as we infer from the city has been pouring its filth, and overcrowded it, and then refuse permission to the Prison Board to make their own sewer to the river.

4. "Should an annex be made, there would be two prisons under practically different management." If "Allegheny" had seen the bill, or asked any of the Prison Board, he would have known that "two different managements" is exactly what they don't ask, cannot and would not accept.

In conclusion, observe that "Allegheny's" intense economy (obj. 1) at once becomes of the most prodigal character? "Who cares for expense? only the new penitentiary be built somewhere out on the West Penn road? *"Let the cost be what it may,"* out there "the whole cost of the grounds and building in fifteen years will come back to the State."

INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

Floral Guide.

The first number of *Vick's Floral Guide* for 1877, is a neatly printed and profusely illustrated publication of eighty-eight pages. The "Summer Boquet" is a handsome chromo-lithograph, representing the natural colors of the flowers which make up the boquet. Besides a full descriptive catalogue of choice flowers, bulbs, seeds, &c., there is given a large number of practical suggestions for the culture of flowers, which will prove of value to every amateur florist. Mr. Vick, to stimulate the culture of flowers, agrees to pay forty dollars in cash for the best show of flowers at each and every State fair in America, and authorizes the officers of State agricultural societies to include this premium in their regular list—the premium to go to amateur growers. He also authorizes every county society in America to offer one of his floral chromos for the best exhibition of cut flowers. Mr. Vick is a thorough business man, as well as an enthusiastic grower of flower and vegetable seeds, and can be relied on in filling all orders promptly. The subscription price is only twenty-five cents a year. It may be had by addressing the publisher at Rochester, N. Y.

The Annual Register.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Annual Register of Rural Affairs* for 1877, published at Albany, New York, by Luther Tucker & Son, and mailed to any address for the nominal sum of thirty cents. It is the oldest (and now the only) publication of the kind, and contains 150 pages of practical matter, interesting to every resident in the country, illustrated with no less than 140 beautiful engravings, almost all original. We notice particularly a capital article on "Practical Ventilation," which discusses this all important topic in a clear and at the same time scientific manner, giving fully illustrated descriptions of all the improved systems. Elaborate almanac pages are prefixed, and a very useful feature is the "Farmer's Register," which gives the addresses of all the reliable dealers in every thing a farmer needs to buy, from the stock of all kinds, seeds, implements, nursery stock, &c., &c.

It has come to be the proper thing for almost every branch of industry as well as of trade to have a newspaper organ. Thousands of boys in the country have become the owners of scroll saws, with which they manufacture all kinds of brackets, flower baskets and other nick-nacks for household ornamentation. There has been a dearth of new patterns for this kind of work, and in order to supply the want the American News Company of New York have begun the publication of the *Amateur Artisan*, a monthly paper of eight pages, with each number of which they send out two sheets of patterns for scroll work, all of new and tasteful design. The letter press is devoted to instructions to the amateur worker in wood, and tells also how to make leather flowers, etc. Martin Marvens is the editor; the subscription price is $2 25 per year.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they acquire valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
48 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM TEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Mercer, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and Mc CLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of Mc CLURE & CO. The claims and account due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY. E. W. McCLURE.
G. T. RAFFERTY.
In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned ask for his successor in the business a continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.
E. W. McCLURE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—WE HAVE this day disposed of our interest in the wholesale Drug Business, under the firm name of W. L. JONES & CO., to W. L. JONES, who will continue the business at 202 Liberty street, and said W. L. Jones will settle all business of the late firm.
J. CAMPBELL,
W. L. JONES.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1877. trh

ALL GOODS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
HOLIDAY GIFTS!
FINE PRESENTATION BOOKS,
FINE EDITIONS STANDARD AUTHORS,
BOOKS for CHILDREN,
FAMILY AND POCKET
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS
IN FINE BINDINGS.
Elegant Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Library Inkstands, Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Note Papers and Stationery, Pearl Cards, Cases, Pocketbooks and Pocket Knives, Japanese Goods, Fine Diaries for 1877.
Jas. B. Dodge & Bro.,
127 Fifth Avenue,
between Smithfield and Grant streets.
Open in the evening until 10 P. M.
1876 Christmas 1876
With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents.
In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.
In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.
W. W. BARKER,
125 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
To Manufacturers,
COAL, COKE
AND MINING COMPANIES.
Let Second Hand 56 and 60 pounds T Rails, of good quality, but little used, and in every respect suitable for Railroad Sidings and Turnouts, FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
Apply by letter to
LOCK BOX 1459, Pittsburgh P. O.
FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
HOLIDAY GOODS
FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.
Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
122 Smithfield street
trh
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDENDS DURING '76 $3,037,872.83.
RATIO EXPENSES TO INCOME 8.70 PER CENT.
S. B. DARRIER, General Agent.

DRY GOODS
1877.
New Goods
AT WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
For Steamer "Illinois" we are in receipt of stances, which will be opened THIS M Linens, Damasks, Towels, Towelings,
SPECI
At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit-of-the-Loom" Bleache
At 12½c, 4-4 "Wamsutta" Fine Bleached
At 6¼ and 7c, Fine Bleached Shirting M
At 9 and 9½c, special good value in Soft
At 5 and 6¾c, good heavy Unbleached Sh
At 7 and 8c, extra heavy Standard Shee
At 12½c, 5-4 heavy Bleached Pillow Cas
At 25c, 11-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 18¾c, Children's All Linen Slips and
At 37½c up, Fancy Real Applique Lace
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, wort
At 37½c, special bargain in Woven Unde
At 25c, Embroidered-end Silk Ties, wort
NEW FLANNELS.
At 12½c, Extra Heavy Dark Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 16c, Blue Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 12½c up, Good Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 5½c, Double Faced Heavy Black Water-proof.
DRESS GOODS.
At 10 and 12½c, New Seasonable Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Best Styles Wool Tycoon Repps.
At 25 to 50c, Beautiful Line Desirable Dress Goods, much less than usual value.
At 25c, opened to-day, a line of BLACK ALPACAS of a new make, of superior lustre and quality.
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES.
At 18¾ and 25c, bargains in Colored Cashmeres.
At 20, 33 and 37½c, fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 50c to $3 50, special value in Cashmeres.
At 50c to $1 50, special value in Colored Cashmeres.
THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE VALUE in our large and complete lines of Black and Colored SILKS, which are now specially replete.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
The above will be found well worth COMPLETE and FRESH, and NEW GOODS A
HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The Imperial Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.
CARPETS.
CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
As we near stock taking, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS generally.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR THE
PUBLIC PRINTING and BINDING.
In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry out the provisions of Section 22 of Article 3 of the Constitution, in relation to the Public Printing and Binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876, I hereby advertise for Sealed Proposals for executing all the Public Printing and Binding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of four years from the 1st day of July next, at a certain rate per square for the various rates specified in said act. All proposals must be sealed up and addressed to the undersigned, "Public Printing and Binding," and delivered to me on the FOURTH TUESDAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1877, between 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at which time all bidders or bidders must accompany his or their proposal with a bond to the Commonwealth with at least two sufficient sureties in the sum of $15,000, conditioned to the acceptance of the contract and faithful performance of the work in the manner provided for in said act if allotted to him or them; said bond must have indorsed thereon or annexed thereto the certificate of the President or Additional Law Judge of the district or districts in which such sureties reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President and Additional Law Judge, then the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county or counties in which such sureties respectively reside; that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty of said bond; said bond must contain the further condition, that in case the contract is awarded to the person or persons bidding at his or their bid, and the said person or persons refuse or neglect to accept the same, he or they with his or their sureties, shall pay over to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person or persons to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal, as provided in the third section of said act of the General Assembly.
All proposals will be opened by me, in the presence of those bidding, at my office, in the City of Harrisburg, on the fourth day of said fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, and all the printing and binding publicly allotted to the person or persons who propose to execute the same at the highest rate per centum below the rates fixed by the schedule annexed to the aforesaid act of the General Assembly, and the allotment will be made to any person or persons whose proposal is not accompanied by such a bond as required by the provisions of the first section of said act, nor to any person or persons known to be irresponsible. The person or persons to whom the printing and binding is allotted will be required to execute the same in the manner provided by said act of the General Assembly, and must procure good and sufficient materials for executing the printing of the laws, journals, reports, bills, resolutions, messages, and all other legislative and executive papers, documents, blanks and miscellaneous printing authorized by law, or that may be ordered by the Legislature, or the Chief Clerk of either branch thereof, or by the executive or any of the departments of the government, and keep the same at the State Capital, and be at all times in readiness to execute the printing aforesaid in a neat and workmanlike manner, with the utmost dispatch.
Blank bonds will be furnished on application to me, and specimen samples as a standard for quality of work which the contractor or contractors will be required to execute can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Pa., January 8, 1877.
JAMES ANGLIM,
PUBLISHER OF
LANMAN'S
Biographical Annals
AND DEALER IN
RARE, OLD & CURIOUS BOOKS
F Street, near the Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Books bought in large or small quantities.
Law Books. Early American History, Valuable Government Publications, and Standard Works on all subjects receive special attention.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
"WHAT WILL
Tarrant's

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1877.

Business at the banks continues sluggish and unsatisfactory, they being supplied with funds considerably in excess of the offerings of prime commercial paper. The demand for discounts is comparatively quite light and the feeling in the general money market is decidedly flat. Rates of discount on prime commercial paper at the banks are nominally quoted at 7@9 per cent., and loans on prime collaterals at 6@7 per cent., but business in both lines is done 1/2@1% per cent. lower than these figures. Street rates rule at 7@10 per cent.

—The Chicago *Times* has the following report of the money market in that city at the opening of the week:

Business opened in a reasonably active manner in local financial circles on yesterday. As during the past week, the counter transactions of the different banks were quite fair; the country came for favors were quite as large as usual at this season, and in the loan market the condition of affairs was even more satisfactory than was generally expected. Money, in fact, was in unusually good demand, and though the annual settlements are now practically completed, bank customers seemed to find it necessary to make liberal requisitions upon their banks for assistance. The applications were really large, and as the paper presented furnished a good assortment to select from, the banks were disposed to pursue a rather independent policy. Parties entitled to favors were generally accommodated, but for outside callers the market was comparatively close and firm at 8@10 per cent. On regular business accommodation 8 per cent. was the rate generally charged. On the street money was again quoted at 8@10 per cent. The currency movement is now favorable to the city banks, and on yesterday the receipts were largely in excess of the shipments. Country bank balances however, are still light, though the tendency is represented as promising for a steady improvement. Eastern exchange was firm, being nominally at 75cp r $1,000 premium between banks. The amount offered for sale was limited, and the transactions were necessarily restricted. Counter rates were purely nominal.

—In its annual review of the business and monetary interests of New York, the *Financial Chronicle* of that city says:

In financial and banking circles the same general features were noticed as in 1875. It was impossible to float any new enterprise, capital was cautiously kept in hand and placed at two per cent. on Government collaterals rather than be subjected to risk of loss in investments. Railroad loans were of insignificant amount, even in London, where some considerable lots were placed the previous year. Under this condition of affairs the best class of investments met with a large demand, and gradually advanced in prices until they reached the highest figures ever made in this market. Those affected by the considerable reduction, and at the close of the year the prices of some leading stocks and bonds compared as follows with 1875:

	Dec. 30, 1876.	Dec. 30, 1875.
United States 6's of 1881, ...	117¾	123⅝
United States 5-20's, ...	113¾	118¼
United States 10-40's, coupon, ...	113½	118¼
United States funded 5's, 1881, coupon, ...	117	117
United States currency, 6's, ...	122½	125
New York Central mortgage 7's, ...	120¼	125
New Jersey Central first mortgage 7's, ...	110	115
North and Essex first mortgage 7's, ...	115	115
Central Pacific first mortgage 6's, gold, ...	109	109
Union Pacific first mortgage 6's, gold, ...	106¾	106
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago first mortgage 7's, ...	127	115¼
New York Central and Hudson stock, ...	101	105
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock, ...	72¼	120¼
Central New Jersey stock, ...	102	104
Illinois Central stock, ...	69¼	97
Chicago and Rock Island stock,	105	105
Western Union Telegraph stock.	71	74⅞

—The averages of the national banks of Philadelphia, as returned by the Clearing House yesterday, when compared with the returns for the previous week, show a falling off in all the items except specie and the amount due from banks. The former increased $311,848, and the latter $45,954. The depreciation amounted to $190,882 in the loans, $148,387 in the legal tender reserve, $363,422 in the national bank notes, $315,019 in the deposits, $26,042 in the circulation, and $17,244 in the amount due to banks. These items reflect the state of the stall market for money which is incidental to the first part of the year, and the disbursements at that period. Between the banks the business shows a large increase, the previous week being short one day. The clearings advanced $13,496,302 and the balances $1,755,842.

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 106.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Money easier at 2@7 per cent., closing at 3@4; most loans at 6. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $253,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,313,000. Clearings $39,060,000. Sterling steady at 483¼@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 106, with sales in the interim at 105¾ and 106¼. Carrying rates 7@4 per cent. Silver in London is quoted at 57d per ounce here, new bar silver is 131½ per ounce bid in greenbacks and 124½ gold: silver coin 512@513.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Railroad bonds quiet. In State securities Tennessees were heavy, others steady. Stocks generally were weak with the exception of Illinois Central, Western Union and Michigan Central which were firm and higher. Coal stocks steady. Transactions 106,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Western Union, 13,000 St. Paul, 33,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 3,000 Illinois Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.,	72¾	Rock Island,	105
Quicksilver,	13¾	St. Paul,	19¾
Do. preferred,	21½	Do. preferred,	39¼
Pacific Mail,	33¾	Wabash,	6¾
Mariposa,	6¾	Toledo & Wabash,	6
Do. preferred,	9¾	Ft. Wayne,	103¾
Atlantic Express,	101	Chicago & Alton,	87
Wells-Fargo Ex.,	85	Do. preferred,	94
American Ex.,	83	Illinois Central,	97¾
United States Ex.,	58½	Do. preferred,	109
New York Central,	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi,	7¾
Erie,	20¾	Do. preferred,	17½
Do. preferred,	37½	Atlantic & P. Tel.,	13¾
Harlem,	138¾	Missouri Pacific,	74
Do. preferred,	142½	Quicksilver,	43¾
Michigan Central,	47¾	Indiana Central,	17
Panama,	133½	Columbus & Xenia,	27
Lake Shore,	54½	Hannibal & St. Joe.	15¾
Illinois Central,	69¾	Union Pac. stock,	60
Cleve. and Pitt.,	86¾	Central Pac. bds.,	109¾
Northwestern,	36	Union Pac. bds.,	103¾
Do. preferred,	59¾	Do. land grants,	103¾
C., C., C. & I.,	4	Do. income bonds.,	94

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881,	119¾	New 5's,	119⅝
5-20's, 1865,	113¾	Old 5's,	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new,	109¾	10-40's, registered,	112
5-20's, 1867,	113¾	10-40's, coupons,	113¾
5-20's, 1868,	113¾	Currency 6's,	124¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old,	44	Virginia, old,	39
Tennessee, new,	45¾	Missouri 6's,	109¼
Virginia, new,	39		

LONDON, January 10, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000. Consols 94 15 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 1083/4; 10-40's, 109; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9¾; preferred 18.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes 106 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—United States bonds—New 5's 102⅝.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877.

The market is still cold, with little prospect of a "let up," rivers ice-bound, freight trains to some extent impeded by snow, and country roads "draggy." What wonder, then, that the volume of trade should be light and that with a few exceptions the market should be dull. Goods and wares are mainly shipped by water or accumulating in warehouses, where the bulk of them will remain until the resumption of navigation. Besides, there is a large amount of coal waiting an opportunity to reach the Western and Southern markets. But, notwithstanding all these drawbacks on trade generally, there is a fair amount of business being transacted daily. In the lines of flour, grain, groceries, dry goods, etc., there has been a evident improvement, and dealers report the market firm and the demand on the increase.

There are no changes in prices worthy of special mention. Stocks of every description are fully ample to meet both the local and shipping demands.

Owing to the precautions taken by the authorities of the various railroads centering at this point little or no delay has occurred in the delivery of freight to this city.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls,	727
Corn, bus,	20,000
Wheat, bus,	700
Barley, bus,	1,000
Oats, bus,	4,224
Butter, pkgs,	47
Bacon, lbs,	36,023
Bacon, tcs,	170
Potatoes, bus,	2,250
Hay, bales,	1,070

Apples, bbls,	139
Cheese, lbs,	352
Corn, bus,	4,924
Wheat, bus,	16,964
Barley, bus,	11,992
Rye, bus,	362
Oats, bus,	28,134
Butter, pkgs,	417
Bacon, lbs,	23,412
Bacon, tcs,	170
Potatoes, bus,	2,250
Hay, bales,	1,070

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market presents no new features. The receipts are light and the market continues to rule quiet and firm. The stocks in store and arriving daily are fully adequate to the demand, and doubtless are more than ample. We do not alter our figures, and quote as follows: Prime red wheat at 93@ 93 ¾ bushel; prime amber at 93@ 95; prime white $1 45@ 1 50. Corn is firm on new car, and prices are steady, as follows: Old shelled 50@50c ₱ bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new car do do, 48@49c; prime new shelled 44@ 45c. Oats are in good supply but no lower; sales at 40@44c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 36@ 39c. Rye is quoted at 75@78c. Barley quiet at 85c for choice; 70@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 00; low grades poor; market dull; holding sales at the customary advance.

FLOUR—The flour market is reported firm, active, and prices of choice brands tending upward. Stock ample to meet all local and shipping demands. The following are the figures on which sales are effected: No. 2 white wheat flour $5 00 ₱ barrel; No. 2 amber do $7 75; prime red wheat flour $7 50; 33 sacks 25c less ₱ barrel; Wisconsin $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $6 00@6 25; graham flour $7 00@7 50; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 50@8 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $4 00@4 50; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The receipts of baled hay are light, but loose, from country, is in abundant supply. The market is moderately active with sales at the following figures. Wagon $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@12 00; mixed $9 00@10 02.

MILL FEED—Is steady at the following rates: Bran $12 50@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Prime unfrosted apples are scarce and in demand at $1 50@1 80 ₱ barrel; fair to good $1 2@1 50; common 80c@$1 00, and dull sale.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet with sales at 40@45c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@30 ₱ lb.

BRANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime white navy.

BROOM CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@6¾c ₱ lb quality; brush fine; will work up to 5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 3¾ per cent. off the prices given as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime butter is scarce and in good demand. We quote as follows: Choice creamery rolls 28@30c; prime to choice solid packed 16@18c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@ 26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.; $2 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Choice selected Ohio factory at 14 @14½c in round lots; jobbing at 14½@15c. New York Goshen 16c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way. Young American 16c; nothing for 17c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra quality.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull and prices unchanged. We quote dried apples nominal at 4¼@ 5c ₱ lb for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 11@12c; evaporated peaches 35c.

DRIED PEAR—There is a good demand for new crop at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Cloversee $4 90@5 25 ₱ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Very scarce, with a good demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Strictly fresh 28@29c ₱ dozen, and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@23c, and not fancied.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 62@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens sell for 12@13c ₱ lb. The market is reported dull. We quote live turkeys at 7½@8½ 00 each; dressed 12@14c ₱ lb. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ lb; live chickens 10@00 40@45c ₱ pair; ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@ 14c ₱ lb. Geese 5½@6c each ₱ lb. Dressed chickens in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote wholesale from store at $1 30@1 60 ₱ bushel; low grades $1 00@1 20.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17 @19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 11@13c for best city make.

Provisions.

BACON—The receipts of bulk meats foot up 4,417 pounds. We quote: Shoulders 5c ₱ lb; short rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10@10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were at 9½@9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 00.

LARD—Following are the ruling quotations: Kettle rendered, 12c; in tierces, 11½c; pails 12c. Refined lard—Tierces 12½c; 10-bbls 13c; 2-½ pails 13c; 2 lb tin pails 14½c; 5-lb do 14½c; 6-lb do 14½c; 3-lb do, 15c; 5-lb do 15½c. Lard lard 11½c in tierces.

HOGS—Market quiet at the following quotations: Extra winter strained 9½@9¾c ₱ gal; No. 1, 7½@7¾c; No 2, 6@6½c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market is reported firm at the following quotations, with a fair trade doing:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio,	Standard A,	12 c
Choice Rio,	Do. extra C,	11½c
Prime Rio,	Extra C,	10½c
Good Rio,	C—yellow,	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio,	C—yellow,	9¼@9½c
JAVA,	Granulated,	13c
Roasted Coffees.	New Orleans,	8¼@10½c
Rio in papers,	Cut Loaf,	15½c
10 grades do,	Crushed,	12½c
Rio, in bulk,	Powdered,	12½c
Java, in papers,	Granulated,	12½c
Java, bulk,	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.	Strictly ch. N. O.,	60@65c
YoungHyson,	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder,	*Rice.*	
Imperial,	Ex. white drips,	6½@7c
Japan,	Sugar drips,	5½c
Oolong,	Lower grades,	2½@4c
Fancy do,	*Spices (whole).*	
Souchong,	Pearl,	3½@4 c
Spices (whole).	Silver gloss,	9½c
Cloves,	Patent gloss,	7¾@10½c
Allspice,	Chicago gloss,	8 c
Cassia,	Chicago corn,	8c
Nutmegs,	*Rice.*	
Pepper,	Choice Carlin,	8¼@7 c
Soaps.	Louisiana,	5½@6¾c
Irish soap, ₱ box,	*Soda.*	
R. S. Hall, ₱ box,	Bi-carb, in bbls,	4½@5 c
Rabbitt's best, ₱ box,	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs,	5 c
Gold do,	Bi-carb, in 5-pkgs,	5½c
Extra family,	*Starch.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb,	Star, full w't,	8 c
German mottled,	Steaglite,	11@12c
California, ₱ box,	Mould,	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel,	Round herring,
Extra No. 1 shore,	Split Labrador,
Extra No. 1 bay,	Lake Pack, bbls,
Extra No. 2 large,	Lake Herring, do,
Extra No. 2 bay,	Pickerel, do,
No. 2 medium,	Do. fish, ₱ lb,
Large No. 3,	Medium Georges,
No. 3 medium,	Large do,
Whitefish, bbls,	No. 1 Herring,
Lake Trout, do,	Scaled herring,

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is very quiet and prices remain unchanged as follows: Layer raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, $2 25; Muscatel $2 20; mat raisins $4 25 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ lb; sultanas, 12½c. Dates 8@9c ₱ lb. Figs 15@16c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 35c; do Jordan 30c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 16c; Smyrna 16c; new, 12c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 14@15c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred; Messina, $7 50 ₱ thousand.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note in prices. We quote green peas, on 2 lbs, at $1 75 ₱ dozen; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 80; peaches, 3 lbs do, $2 75 ₱ doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

January 10.—That the market is dull is a fact beyond dispute, dealers as a general thing being wide apart in their views. This how ever has been the situation for some time. How long this condition of affairs will continue we have no means of knowing. Refiners here don't appear anxious to force the market. There opinion is that the bottom has been reached and that a reaction in their favor is not far off. We quote nominally to the home trade 27c. The Eastern markets are reported depressed. Exporters have not been purchasing for some time. Prices in the European markets will be materially shaded at a time. At New York in the absence of sales we quote refined, spot, at 27c; cash 26½@26¾c; futures not quotable. At Baltimore and Philadelphia spot is held at 27c; cases 31@32c.

To-day at 12 M. and 1.30 P. M.—The crude oil market made a further advance on yesterday's prices during the morning, but on a reaction of sales it could not be maintained and a decline of 10c took place, reacting again to the opening price. Credits at the Union Line opened at $2 50@ advanced to $3 00, then gave way rapidly to $2 82½, again advanced to $3 00@, which may be noted as the present rate, with a stronger feeling. Shipment quest; pipe lines holding for full pipeage and no buyers. Alleghany certificates sold at the Conduit. Shipments from the lower district for the 9th inst., 5,000 barrels; average to date for January 17,066 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 10.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The oil market was dull both in the producing region and abroad has been decidedly firmer than yesterday and prices have undergone a material advance. The supposition that some parties are quietly accumulating crude oil certificates appears to be gaining ground, though nothing is known definitely yet. New York parties are buying quite heavily, and refining abroad is better, prices being advanced quite materially; Antwerp closed at 51¼ francs. This, together with the fact that shippers were shipping quite heavily from the United line at Harrisville and Raymilton caused a firmer feeling and influenced shorts to begin covering. At the meeting held this afternoon a resolution was passed unanimously suspending business in the evening at SIX P. M., excepting on special occasions, when one-tenth of the members within the exchange agreed. There has been quite a large business done. Opening at about $2 48@, the market advanced to $2 65. But any business was done at this price there were some sales, after which quite large quantities were thrown on the market at $2 48@2 47½, but all offered was promptly taken and the advance continued until $2 50 was reached; from this it settled gradually and at the present time $2 50, advanced to $2 56½ and closed firm with $2 56½ bid. Total sales 200,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 10, closing 9.—Crude is offered at rather easier prices, but refined is held as before with a quiet feeling at and no sales of importance. We quote New York delivery: Crude in bulk 25c; in barrels 18c; city naphta 13c; shipping orders refined in barrels 27c for spot; cases 32@33c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, nominal, 27@28c.

PARKERS, January 10, 11 A. M.—Market opened firm with $2 56½ bid for United certificates; advanced to $2 51½, with sales at that price; now $2 49 bid for United; nothing doing in shipment; $2 25 and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market quiet; standard white 27c; crude 12½c; cases 31c. No sales reported and no quotations offering.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market firmer at $3 75 for Upper Tread.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market opened firm and advanced to $2 02½; $2 03½ now bid for United with a weaker feeling; immediate shipment $2 75@2 80.

ROUSEVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet at $2 05.

TIDIOUTE, January 10.—Market very quiet at $2 05.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 10.—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 15c; refined 27c; cases 32@ 33c; city naphtha 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Petroleum in better request; crude in barrels 16½c; refined 27c.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Refined petroleum 10s 6d; spirits do 7s 6d@0d.

LONDON, January 10.—Refined petroleum 10s 6d@0d.

ANTWERP, January 10.—Refined petroleum 51 francs.

CLEVELAND, January 10.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.,	1,367
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.,	1,011

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon; high wines at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady rates. We quote: Extra gunny bags 25c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 16c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 30c; California grain bags 16c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 5 bushel 45c; do 2½ bushel 36c; 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 1 bushel do 25c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; ⅛ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ cans $36 00; 25 ₱ cans. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—We reported recently that manufacturers had, since the rise in leather, been losing on this article and that an advance of 3c per lb all round up to sixteen inches might be expected. The advance has occurred, having gone into operation on the 18th inst. We quote the list of prices as follows:

Per foot.	Per foot.
1 inch wide,	5 inches wide,
1¼ inch wide,	6 inches wide,
2 inches wide,	7 inches wide,
2½ inches wide,	8 inches wide,
3 inches wide,	9 inches wide,
3½ inches wide,	10 inches wide,
4 inches wide,	12 inches wide,
4½ inches wide,	14 inches wide,

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices.

The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl,	$1 50
No. 2 hurl,	1 75
No. 3 hurl,	2 00
No. 4 hurl,	2 25
No. 5 hurl,	2 50
No. 6 hurl,	2 75
No. 3 carpet,	3 25
No. 4 carpet,	3 50
No. 5 carpet,	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor,	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor,	4 50
Railroad (extra heavy,)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy),	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch,	2 25@3 75
Toy brooms,	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms,	2 00

BIDES AND LEATHER—We give the following as the ruling quotations:

Leather	
Oak sole, country ₱ lb,	30@ 31
Oak sole, city,	30@ 38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy,	29@ 32
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid.,	28@ 32
Red sole, Ornoco and Cala. heavy,	29@ 31
Red sole, Ornoco and Cala. mid.,	28@ 31
Red sole, good damaged,	25@ 27
Oak, rough,	26@ 27
Harness, city oak,	34@ 37
Harness, country,	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common,	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot,	12@ 17
Fair skirting ₱ lb,	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz,	54 00@66 00
Belt leather ₱ lb,	39@ 41
Finished calf,	90@$1 20
Finished upper, ₱ foot,	16@ 20
Finished kips ₱ lb,	50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows,	8	@8½
Green salted steers, light,	8	@8½
Green salted steers, heavy,	8	@8½
Green salted calf,	12	@13
Green butcher cows,		5½
Green butcher steers, light,		6
Green butcher steers, heavy,		7
Green butcher calf,		10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

LEAD—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen 5c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 75 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen. $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No 1 sells in car lots at $1 00 per barrel. We quote jobbing prices at $1 15 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 25 for extra. Dec $1 40 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks at 220 lbs, $2 00@2 10 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle falls behind for this week was light, and the better grades were scarce. Medium and best grades were fully 25c better than last week, while common stock ruled about the same as at the close on Saturday. There were some sales of extra choice $1,000 to 1,100 lb steers at $6 15 per cwt.; but this was an outside figure, the ruling prices being $5 25@ 6 00 for best grades, and from that down to $1 00@3 00 for common 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. The demand was good and the market took almost satisfactory all round. Most of the offerings were disposed of at the following prices,

Extra choice, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs,	$5 75@6 00
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs,	5 25@5 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs,	5 00@5 25
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs,	4 75@5 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs,	4 00@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows,	2 50@4 00

HOGS.

The run of sheep this week, though not a heavy one, as compared with previous weeks, was more than sufficient to meet the demand. The market was a dull one, and prices were off full 12@25c from last week's rates. There were several rens of unsold stock, some of which would be sent East. Following were the ruling quotations:

Best, 110 to 120 lbs,	$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 100 lbs,	5 00@5 25
Good, 70 to 80 lbs,	4 75@5 00
Scalawags,	1 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The receipts of hogs were thus far been light and the feeling not so good. Prices were considerably shaded from those ruling at the close of last week, the decline on Philadelphia being fully 25@35c per cwt., Yorkers 25@30c, and on roughs all the way from 50c@$1 00. There were quite a number lying around loose in the pens awaiting purchasers, but they would all be worked off ere the close of the week. We give the following as the ruling quotations today:

Choice Philadelphias,	$7 05@7 40
Good Yorkers,	6 90@7 00
Roughs,	4 00@5 75

MILCH COWS.

Supply moderate and prices same as last week.

Choice milkers,	$60 00@70 00
Good milkers,	45 00@50 00
Fair milkers,	35 00@40 00
Common milkers,	30 00@35 00

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep since Wednesday last: Cattle, through, 257 cars; local, 118 cars; hogs, 251 cars; sheep, 68 cars.

RELIABLE CIRCULARS.

The following circulars will speak for themselves:

Messrs. J. E. Sadler & Co.,

Live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the trade for the week ending to-day:

CATTLE.

The arrivals have been light and the demand good for shipping grades, all offerings being disposed of promptly at the advance over last week's prices. Common grades quiet at figures the same as last week, there being but little demand for this class of cattle. Outside prices obtained $6 12½; extra 1,500 lb steers would have commanded $6 25; none such on the market. Range of prices on medium to good $4 40@5 75.

No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c
34	22,020	$4 45	18	22,400	$4 80	7	1,370	$5 0
1	1,560	4 00	3	3,100	4 50	2	2,050	4 37
15	8,890	5 10	2	2,000	4 75	12	11,710	4 37
2	1,560	4 00	3	2,740	3 50	7	1,540	3 40
3	3,140	4 90	2	2,070	4 90	3	3,360	4 80
2	3,270	4 25	2	2,000	4 50	2	2,000	4 50
3	5,300	4 65	1	760	3 10	2	2,540	3 25
3	5,020	4 35	1	1,000	4 50	2	2,000	4 50
20	18,300	4 75	17	18,590	4 95	39	39,120	4 9
2	2,000	4 25	2	1,970	4 37	1	720	3 7
1	1,220	4 00	2	1,800	4 50	1	1,000	4 0
2	1,740	3 85	1	670	3 85	20	18,310	4 0
10	9,740	4 20	2	1,880	4 50	7	7,450	4 4
2	1,740	3 85	1	1,000	4 50	1	1,000	4 0
16	16,720	5 35	1	1,040	4 50	3	2,720	4 15

HOGS.

There has been a full supply of all kinds and a decline of 50@75c on common grades from the highest point reached, and 50c on fair to choice, while a supply of light hogs in the pens unsold. The overpins has been occasioned by the excited prices of last week, and when the present stock is worked off there is every for a more regular trade at fair prices. Following is the ruling of to-day's market:

No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c
96	16,970	$6 35	12	2,120	$7 00	85	15,580	$6 4
26	7,980	6 75	3	1,060	6 50	3	1,000	6 5
109	35,030	6 50	4	1,035	5 50	75	27,970	7 20
94	8,780	6 35	2	290	5 50	11	3,120	7 0
8	2,500	7 00	50	10,640	7 30	20	6,400	7 0
28	3,230	5 75	31	4,560	6 05	170	21,930	6 15
55	13,460	6 50	62	15,610	6 00	96	22,920	6 3
171	17,740	6 65	25	2,650	7 15	26	5,100	6 3
29	8,050	7 00	22	4,520	6 10	61	11,460	6 15
27	16,790	6 90	32	6,660	6 00	70	14,000	6 2
135	22,850	6 20	32	8,090	6 35	222	39,740	7 25

SHEEP.

The bad reports from Eastern points had a depressing influence on the trade this week, and the market has ruled very dull at 25@ 50c lower than last week.

Best sheep 110 to 120 lbs, $6 10@6 25
Best, 95 to 100 lbs, 5 90@5 75
Good, 85 to 90 lbs, 5 50@5 75
Common, 70 to 80 lbs, 3 50@4 00

No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c
5	1,040	$4 75	16	1,280	$5 25	6	1,200	$5 5
155	13,400	5 60	31	3,320	5 75	65	5,320	4 65
96	8,280	4 7	111	15,930	5 10	111	16,030	5 6
96	9,650	5 10	24	3,440	5 25	14	2,010	4 75

Receipts—Through cattle, 257 cars; local cattle, 118 cars. Hogs, 251 cars. Sheep, 68 cars.

All drafts drawn on the shipper will be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost or face of bill. Apply at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

S. B. Hedges & Co.

Report the following state of the market:

CATTLE.

The supply of local cattle has been light, with prices ruling about the same as last week, while good to prime were a shade higher. We quote:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs,	$5 75@6 25
Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs,	5 50@5 75
Good, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs,	4 50@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs,	4 00@4 40
Nice stockers,	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows,	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market since our last report has been a slow one, with a material decline, owing to an over-supply. Please note sales of to-day as follows:

Best Philadelphias,	$7 00@7 25
Fair Philadelphias,	6 75@7 00
Best mixed,	6 50@6 70
Best Yorkers,	6 50

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers of the COMMERCIAL in the Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth wards adjacent to Fifth avenue, who have not received [illegible] promptly served, will confer a favor by sending notice of the fact to this office. Owing to dissatisfaction a change of carriers will be made to-day.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 10, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Wind.—Dir.	Miles per hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 168	10	89	E.	1	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30 059	38	79	S. W.	10	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	30 104	27	88	S. W.	4	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.121 Highest thermom... 27
Mean thermom.... 23 Lowest thermom.... 4

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1877, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 39; wind S.; fair.
Cincinnati—Ther. 27; wind S. E.; clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 21; wind E.; light snow.
Denver, Col—Ther. 46; wind S. W.; clear.
Indianapolis—Ther. 28; wind S. E.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 27; wind S. E.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 26; wind S. E.; fair.
Louisville—Ther. 27; wind S.; haze.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 43; wind S.; threat'g.
Nashville—Ther. 33; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 25; wind S. E.; cloudy.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 27; wind W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 42; wind W.; fair.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 46; wind N.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 59; S.; cloudy.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 50; wind W.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Wind S.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 55; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 35; wind S.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 51; wind S.; clear.
Virginia City—Ther. 36; wind S. W.; it. snow.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 47; wind S. E.; clear.

Chickens and Dogs

The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society opened their sixth annual exhibition yesterday, in old City Hall, Market street. The display of fine poultry, birds, rabbits, monkeys, etc., is immense and the show promises to be a grand success. It will continue until the 17th inst. On the 15th an exhibition of dogs will commence.

Fire in the Penitentiary.

Yesterday morning between nine and ten o'clock a fire broke out in a small building in the Penitentiary yard, used as a shop by Watt, Lang & Co., in varnishing broom handles. There is a small stove in the shop, for heating varnish, and one of the workmen accidentally knocked down a lot of the handles, which struck a pan of varnish, scattering the fluid over the stove and spreading it on the sticks, which at once took fire. There were about a hundred of them, and the whole lot made a lively blaze. The officers were summoned, together with some of the prisoners, who, with the aid of a Babcock extinguisher, put the fire out, with a loss of the broomsticks. The prisoners did admirably, working as hard to save the property as though it belonged to them. The damage to Watt, Lang & Co. will be about $50. The building itself suffered no damage.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. J. W. McFarland published the following in yesterday's *Chronicle*:

A girl named Sophy or Emma Schultze, who has been employed in my family as housemaid for some four months, has been missing since Sunday evening last, under circumstances which cause us to fear that some evil has befallen her. She was last seen at about nine o'clock on Sunday night in an Ormsby car, about leaving the Fourth street station for the South Side, where her home was, and she has not been heard of since. Her relatives are in great distress about her. She is about eighteen years of age, rather stout and short of size, fair complexion, fair hair and blue eyes, and rather free in her manners; is of good character and apparently well disposed, and has kept no suspicious company as far as known. Wore a dark brown dress, black straw hat and white shawl with black bars or stripes. If any person having heard of her, will send word to the office of Alderman Seanor, No. 209 Wylie avenue, or to the store of McFarland, Collins & Co., No. 101 Fifth avenue, it will confer a favor on her friends.

The Penn Avenue Decision.

An old and valued correspondent, "Rural," sends us a communication, based upon the lesson conveyed by the Supreme Court in the Penn avenue decision. The communication is quite lengthy, and we cannot give it entire. The following are its more salient points:

He gives a history of the consolidation movement, whereby fifteen square miles of rural territory were annexed to the old city, in defiance of the wishes of the owners and residents thereof—a large majority of whom voted against consolidation, but were outnumbered by the voters of the old wards. The people of the "hill districts," at the ensuing session of the Legislature, petitioned for their release, but it was unavailing. Having been thus forced in against their protest, they were unjustly saddled with all kinds of extravagant taxation—for water works, when they had no water; for gas, when no gas ever illumined the darkness of their mud roads; and for police, when none were either seen or needed on their farms. We quote:

"Well, what was the next move? Why, *equalization* of taxation, so that the old *wards might* pan the gold freely from the new acquisition. The valuation of Squire Kelly's eighty acres was started from some seventy-five cents per acre, that he had been paying, to $40 per acre, or just *four times* the highest rate that it was possible for him to get for that property. When I mention Kelly's eighty acres, it is because that has been made the test case before the Supreme Court; but in reality it includes ten square miles of territory in the same fix.

"But what are we to say of the position of Kelly when those eighty acres for which he is supposed to receive $800 per annum of rent, is taxed $6,200 annually. I would ask, Mr. Editor, would you or any sane man pay one year's taxes to get the title deed of that property? I think not. As a property taxed, and calculated to be taxed to all eternity at the same rate, it is of no value at all.

"As to the Penn Avenue act, the Supreme Court has given an English ruling in the case—that wherever a town or a township requires a new street or road, the funds to make it shall be collected off the whole municipality or district. As to Kelly's tax case I have no doubt but that the Supreme Court in that case will follow English ruling and the text to the letter of Pennsylvania's Bill of Rights, and decide that it is unlawful to take any man's property from him without giving him compensation for it."

"Rural" concludes by suggesting a compromise—that all the rural property owners

GENERAL BROWNE has issued a special order directing the commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment to meet at the headquarters of the Sixth Division, on Saturday, January 20th, at two o'clock, for the election of a Colonel of the regiment, vice [illegible] resigned.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES.

Result of the Preliminary Examination—Names of Successful Students.

We print below the names of the pupils of the several ward schools who passed the preliminary examination for the High School. These pupils take their places in the High School classes of their several schools, and in June next are to be examined for admission to the High School:

ALLEN SCHOOL, THIRTY-FIRST WARD.
Sadie Fisher, Mamie Metcalfe, Emma Allen, Annie Dahlbins, John A. Caler, Laura W. Pollit, Edward Hesebey, Charles Gnerting, Annie M. Lowe, Annie W. Gilmore, Nettie Garrow.

BAYARD SCHOOL.
Lucy Alter, Jennie Cannon, Annie Kantlein, C. F. Noble, Ida Littlefield, Sarah B. Eades, E. D. Shaw.

BEDFORD SCHOOL.
Emma Jones, Phoebe Morris, Kate Jones, Cora Simpson, Susie Adams, Wm. C. McMahon, Daisey Hammett, Jessie Anderson.

BELLFIELD SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH WARD.
William Carlyle, Minnie Mazet, Blanche Robinson, Walter E. Morris, John R. Wheeler, W. Dawson, C. J. Frew, Albert Reymer, George Riiner, Fannie Wilson, Howard M. Wilson, Mamie Wilson.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL.
Mary E. Young, W. M. Hays, James Hogan, Richard Bennett, Ella Duff, Beckie Jones, Lizzie Gilchrist, Nettie Vail, Aggie Barr, James Eason, Hettie Keifer, Mellie Evans, Lula Boyd, Mary Jones.

BLOOMFIELD SCHOOL, SIXTEENTH WARD.
David E. Davis, Annie Morgan.

COLFAX SCHOOL, TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
Nathaniel Hatch, Alice Irvine, Jennie Lyons.

DUQUESNE SCHOOL, FIRST WARD.
Eli Burford, Rachel Barnett, Edwin Wilson, Henry C. Cooke, John M. Culp.

FORBES SCHOOL, SIXTH WARD.
Maggie E. Richardson, Minnie Everson, Laura Richards, Charles Pfaffenbach, William Myers, Andrew B. Brown, Harry Benn, John Backofen, Kate Owens, R. Watt, Kate C. Kim, Charles Kahn, Frank Askin, Joseph Ludwig and William Knight.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.
Mary McFarland, Harry Folght, Frank Boulton, Margarita Golden, Clarence McClymonds, Louisa Buddemeyer, Edward Moffat and Lesh Hoffman.

GRANT SCHOOL, THIRD WARD.
Jennie Shaner, John Dressler, James Newell, Jessie McMillen, Maggie Darlton, George Becker, Willie McKean, Robert Baur, Carrie Anderson, John M. Lindsay, C. P. Schmidt, Maggie Duncan, Fannie Fehl, John A. Schmidt, Lizzie Steinberger, W. Hutchinson, G. Irwin, Abbie Smith, W. Hollingshead, Moses Trauerman, Gulda Cohen, George Daub.

HANCOCK SCHOOL, FIFTH WARD.
David Roney, Mary Hart, Mollie McMullen.

HILAND SCHOOL, NINETEENTH WARD.
Flora J. Donnison, Hunt Storey, Susie Hamilton, Maggie McAdams, Emma Hilands, George Lyons, Grace Earle, Howard Black, Effie Duncan, Hattie Morgan, Lizzie M. Torrens, Jennie C. Roup, Lillie L. Lee.

HUMBOLDT SCHOOL, TWENTY SIXTH WARD.
Maggie Jones, Mayne Haugh, Aggie Cline, Irene Willet, Katie Voltz, Tillie Johnston, Clara Knoepp, E. Marsh, Lizzie Rothleder, Mary McFarland, Edwin Scott, Lelie Roseler, L. Grant, Fred'k Fischer, Jennie Cavett.

KNOX SCHOOL, THIRTIETH WARD.
Emma Flowers, Ella Michels, Eddie Johnson, Willie Nichols, Rachel Davis, Rilla Cip, George Fowler, Angie McDonald, Ida Dunham, Roxana Kinsley.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL, FIFTEENTH WARD.
James Howard, Nettie Dravo, Richard P. Weldon, Herbert Johns, Sadie Lingham, Edward C. Gough, Elmer Marshall, Herbert Murry, Anna Simmons, Annie O'Brien, B. McKins, Isaac Meanor.

LIBERTY SCHOOL, TWENTIETH WARD.
John Wilson, Will Hart, Lillie Harrison, Willie Myler, A. M. Stevenson, Helen R. Vincairn, May E. Bradley, Emma Loomis, Fannie Kaye.

LINCOLN SCHOOL, TWENTY FIRST WARD.
Ella Gillette, Ada Miller, Effie Hedges, Jennie, Martin, Edward Martin, Harriet Spencer, Laura Kalson, Stella Ward, U. S. Greeves, H. W. Winfield, Sadie Thompson, Lulu Downey, Will Dick, Harry Drumm, Alice Nelson, Rosa Sprague, Aggie Hardy, Sadie Getty, Ella L. Emrie, Wm. J. Totten, Bina Lindsay, Jennie McGonigle, Retta J. Henderson, Melissa B. Henning, Margaret Cuthbert.

MINERSVILLE SCHOOL, THIRTEENTH WARD.
Georgia Burbridge, Hattie Mawhinney, Daniel Taylor, Richard Donovan, Jennie Laydon, Lizzie Wilson, Hattie Hunter, Mary Erskin, Henrietta Vogel, Ella Lowne, John Davis, James Donovan, Agnes Carnahan, Agnes McIntyre, William McElhany, Mary Griffiths, George Ewart.

MONONGAHELA SCHOOL, THIRTY-THIRD WARD.
William Probert, Charles Brokaw.

MOORHEAD SCHOOL, ELEVENTH WARD.
Elma Meadow, Ellie Hunter, Mollie Mackrell, Bertha Cluley, Anna McCoach, Robert Stevenson, Maggie Duncan; Tillie Norris, Ada Thomss, Willie McCutcheon, Lucian Hawkins, Fannie Harold, Wm. Jones Lttle, Levi McKee, T. Cochran, Charles Wandless.

MORSE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.
Harry Gilleland, Conrad Stolzenbach, Charles Ammon, Harry T. Collins, William Springer, E. Eiler, H. Estep, Hannah Thomas.

MT. ALBION SCHOOL, EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Sadie E. Rush, Annie Lewis, Mary Schriber, John Lyons, Mens Bolnter, Mary A. Rose, Robert Smith, Pauline Lewis.

MT. WASHINGTON SCHOOL, THIRTY SECOND WARD.
Kate Kennedy, 15. Harper, M. O. Skiles, A. H. Hamilton, Annie Heishman, Jennie Ritchie.

NORTH SCHOOL, FOURTH WARD.
Eddie Ruffum, Aggie Thompson, Lizzie Logan, B. Moore, Wm. Carson, G. E. Shaw, Ida Rhea, A. McBride, Jennie Bergher, Harry Alden, Etta Calder, Rachel Levey, Jennie Robb.

O'HARA SCHOOL, TWELFTH WARD.
Carrie Allison, Abe Acheson, Charles Rivers, Ida Rivers, Samuel DeArmit, Elmer Carr, Walter Croft, Clarence Mackrell, Mary McCredie, Laura Jones, Lila Mitchell, Annie O'Brien, Lizzie McCredie, Ida Ehmsen, Annie Liddell, Maggie Green, L. Bushs, Elmer Stewart, William Mitchell.

PARK SCHOOL.
S. H. Murray, M. E. Fennerty, Emma Graves, Philip Seif, Tillie Campbell.

PEEBLES SCHOOL, TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
Katie Keller, B. C. Keiler, Chas. Clarke, John McKibben, Louisa Eyth, Katie Kohne, Minnie Labbie, Thos. Lehman, R. H. McClure, Agnes McCutcheon, Alice Berry, Edwin Rankin.

RALSTON SCHOOL, NINTH AND TENTH WARDS.
Clara Kay, Jos. Rodgers, Ada Martin, Benj. Harris, Emma Marshall, Maggie Campbell, Tina Wilson, Louisa Zahn, Annie Holmes, Annie Martin, Jos. Neumont, M. Roup, Lina Peterens, John Zeigler, G. Oliver, Ella Kirsch, Henry Geegan, J. Frank, Maggie Barnett, M. Tobin, K. Lutton, David Little, F. Glaser, Hattie Scott, Ida Keener.

SOHO SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH WARD.
Ella Davis, E. McConnaughy, John Seibert, Ida Anderson, Fred. Fleck, O. Craig, Haddie Lupton, Maggie Bosmyer, Wm. Moesner, Chas. Edstrom, T. Keenan, Annie Andrews, Wilson Brown, Laura Stella, Wm. Troop, Maggie Edstrom, Mary Jones.

SOUTH SCHOOL, SECOND WARD.
Christina Lang, Sue Murphy, Mary Ewing, Frank Hoover, Nesbit Aiken, A. Bonnett, E. Richardson, L. Jenkins, Charles Seaner, Chas. Schulig, John Lynch, J. A. Woods, Ella McDonald, E. K. Best, S. Jones, J. G. Mitchell, Lizzie House, Clara Seilers, H. B. Johnston, A. Donaldson, B. L. Zahringer, Nora Negley, Annie Ackelson.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL, TWELFTH WARD.
Lizzie Kennedy, Emma Kober, William Tate, Thomas Smythe, Annie Kennedy, Ella Fox, Sarah Skelly, L. Mulhattan, Ibreally Loomis, Samuel Stewart.

THAD. STEVENS SCHOOL, TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.
Emma Kelfer, Mamie McDowell, Harry Merideth, Edith Trunic, Laura Ferguson, Jessie Siblcan, Lydia Wood, Geo. Weaver, Geo. Rieburds, Mary Sadden, Mary Layton, Bertha Sprung.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL, SEVENTEETH WARD.
George Gillespie, M. Livingston, George Sleeth, E. Tucker, M. Hunt, Mary E. Benner, Mary Bosworth, Lula Gillespie, Emma Hamilton, Bella Colvin, Alice Burnham Robert Sleeth, R. Bowler, J. Cunningham, Oscar Jones, Laura Grine, Hattie Wingard.

WICKERSHAM SCHOOL, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.
Maggie McIntosh, Ruth Castle, Ellen Callahan, Abbie Cook, Ernest Sherman, Louis Smith.

OUR YOUNG MEN.

The Question of Providing Attractive Club Rooms—The Proposed Coffee House.

A preliminary meeting of business men was held Tuesday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at the instance of Francis Murphy and Chancellor Wood, to consider the suggestion of providing and fitting up a place of resort for young men. Major William Frew was called to preside.

The question of the expense of such a place and its location was discussed at length, as was also the establishment of a coffee house.

Mr. Murphy wanted a place, centrally located, handsomely furnished, made attractive with pictures, with all conveniences supplied with newspapers of home and abroad and containing a good library. The coffee house he would expect should be self sustaining and it should be kept first class and by a thoroughly competent man.

It was finally decided to call another meet for Friday next at three P. M.

REV. WM. H. CHAPMAN, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C., writes: "Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Proceedings Last Evening at the M. P Church, Fifth Avenue.

The audience which assembled in the Fifth Avenue M. P. church last evening filled every available space in the old edifice, and many were compelled to go away for want of room.

Mr. Murphy announced that Miss Francis E. Willard, of Chicago, Ill., will be in the city on the 26th inst., and will address the people on the subject of temperance.

David Hall was introduced and said that he felt as good as any person can feel who does not drink whisky, but he did not feel good enough to express himself a Christian.

Mr. Snively said that they had obtained fifty-two signers to the pledge at the noonday meetings held in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad shops.

Mr. Dungan said that the demon intemperance had been the means of having him confined in the hospital four different times. He had signed the pledge and hoped to have strength to keep it.

Rev. Alex. Clark thought it a wonder for men who had never spoken before to get up and speak before so large an audience. There are hard words pronounced in the New Testament, but they were never pronounced against the poor fallen men in their lost condition, but to the proud Pharisees. Christ invites you to come to Him. He thought that it was God's strength and God's love that was manifesting itself through the instrumentality of Mr. Murphy. Let us open our homes and churches to the poor prodigal who is returning home.

Mrs. Russel of Chicago was introduced to the audience and said that on her way to the city she had heard of the blessing that were being held by Mr. Murphy, and was deeply interested in the proceedings of the evening. She thought persons addicted to the use of strong drink could not get free from its use by their own strength. She had been working for four years in the temperance work and felt the assurance that nothing but the power of God can save the drunkard. She thanked the Lord that Murphys and Moodys had been raised up to rescue the perishing. Her short address made a marked impression upon the audience.

H. C. Miller thought that Brother Murphy was like Solomon as Solomon was ordained to rescue men from their evil ways.

Rev. Owens thought that the Christian people have heretofore held too much aloof from the drunkard. The professors of religion must not be afraid to pole them selves and reach down and help rescue the fallen. Mr. McMunn, Mr. Peasley and others made short speeches, after which numerous signatures were added to the pledge.

A meeting was held at Braddock, Tuesday night at which strong and impressive addresses were made by Mr. Swayne, welder, Esq., and Rev. F. L. Senour. Seventy-five persons signed the pledge.

The meeting at the Carson street M. E church, last evening, was conducted by R. C. Craft, Esq., who opened the meeting with the reading of a passage of scripture and prayer by James Hamilton.

Mr. Croft made a short address, urging *all* to sign the pledge.

Prof. Evans also made a telling speech, which was followed by Rev. Malhorn, who also gave some good advice. Thirty-four persons signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Adam Painter filed a petition in bankruptcy against Lauffler, Hurst & Co., of Westmoreland county, and the usual order was made to show cause, returnable on the 22d inst. And on petition for injunction, an order was granted for a hearing upon the same on the 23d inst., and in the meantime restraining a number of execution creditors.

William H. Abbott, of Titusville, filed a petition in bankruptcy, and on petition for an injunction an order was made for a hearing on the 20th inst., and in the meantime restraining the Sheriff of Mercer county *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Elmira Bricker vs. The City of Pittsburgh—action for damages sustained from injuries received on a Mount Washington board walk—the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $1,000. There was a "loose board" in the walk, and the lady sustained a severe injury in one of her legs, by a fall. The lesson of the verdict is that the city must keep its boardwalks in repair, or stand the consequences.

Thomas J. Wilson vs. Taylor Wilson *et al.* Sheriff's special return of sale confirmed absolutely.

Voluntary assignment of John G. Wilson to Thomas H. Phillips. Petition presented and Hugh Renwick and William McFarland appointed appraisers.

R. H. Roach vs. F. Gelsey. Rule on defendant to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off.

Ezekial Gordon and Isabella, his wife, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the West Penn Railroad. The plaintiff in this case lives at Fairfield, on the West Penn Road. He alleges that the Railroad Company recently built a culvert in such a way that the water runs into his cellar and ruined the wall, and he brings this suit for damages. The case is on trial before Judge Sterrett.

The Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Straw & Santell. On trial before Judge Collier. The suit is to recover for goods sold.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McClaren vs. Kerr; Nauman vs. Bollstine; Bussang vs. Nehren; Berger vs. Gainsford; the A. V. R. R. Co. vs. R. B. Phillips; Johnston, *et al.*, vs. Dilbridge & Co.; Beck vs. Reed, *et al.*; Best vs. Pfranzinger; Campbell vs. Horne; same vs. Moore; same vs. Donnelly; Weil & Co. for use vs. the Howard Insurance Co.; same vs. the Republic Insurance Co.; Waugaman vs. Bryhoider; Voekler vs. Howley; Campbell vs. Erdner.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

John S. Bell and wife, in right of the latter, for the use of J. S. Strickler, now for use of J. J. Hays, vs. the Allemania Fire Insurance Company; action on a policy. Juror withdrawn and case settled.

William H. Cullers vs. Nicholas Miller; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $288.52.

The cases of Harriet Ann Tarr *et al.* vs. John McCloskey, suits for damages growing out of the explosion of the Tigress, and which were tried together, were given to the jury. Previously, reference to the case was taken as to Thomas Wilmot, one of the plaintiffs, who has not put in an appearance since the trial began.

John Rihn and John Weiler, partners as Rihn & Weiler, for use of J. G. Rihn, vs. Benjamin Schmidt; action on book account. Jury out.

Charles Staley vs. John Leiser and wife; action for work and labor done. On trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of William Hay, Emma Hay and John Hay, minors. Petition presented and Emil Mueller appointed guardian.

Nicholas Sherlock, deceased. Edward McCrossan appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Jesse Ross et al., minors. Bond of William E. Harrison presented and approved.

Arnold Hertz, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

W. W. McGregor, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Mary E. Jenkins, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Sallie W. Butler and Charles Butler, minors. In re petition of guardian for leave to mortgage real estate. Bond in the sum of $4,000 approved.

Edward J. Benz and Charles F. Benz, minors. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

John J. Vetter, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Mary Livermore, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of James M. Semple, was found guilty, but was recommended to the clemency of the court. Sentence suspended on payment of costs by defendant. Defendant stole some handkerchiefs from the store of William Semple, Allegheny.

Laura Linz pleaded *nolo contendere* to the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of the same prosecutor. This was a similar case to the above, the defendant, a shoplifter, having been arrested in William Semple's store. This was a flagrant case, the testimony showing that when the woman was arrested she had a basket full of plunder. She was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Trainer was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by E. McCarthy, and the county was directed to pay the costs.

David Jones plead guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Emma Thompson, and was sentenced four months to the Workhouse.

Louisa Jacob was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Elizabeth Young.

"Tit for Tat."

Some months since Dr. W. J. Radcliffe, of this city, was summoned by telegraph to Somerset, Pa., to attend to some business connected with the dissolution by which several gentlemen of that town, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were interested. While upon the train in Somerset county he was arrested upon a charge of false pretenses in connection with the real estate transaction, and, despite his explanations, was placed in jail. Next day he was released, and, on the trial of the cause, was acquitted. The prosecutor in the case was Mr. G. D. Leichty, of Somerset. On Monday Dr. Radcliffe happened to see Mr. Leichty on Fifth avenue, and he straightway entered suit in the Prothonotary's office, charging him with false arrest and imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The defendant was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Pearson on Monday evening and committed to jail, where he remained till next morning, when he procured bail and was released. The Philadelphia party were also enticed to Somerset and arrested and when the Somerset men visited the Centennial the Philadelphians retaliated in kind. "Time at last sets all things even."

THE American Bridge Company, of Chicago, will give a complimentary supper to their employees on the Point bridge, this city, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday evening.

MURPHY AND MINISTERS.

The Conference Yesterday—Discussion About the Work—How the Ministers Are to Gather Into the Church.

Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer, yesterday met the ministers of the two cities in conference in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. There was a large though not by any means full attendance of the ministers, while a number of other persons interested were anxious listeners.

Rev. A. Templeton, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was called to preside and Rev. W. J. Reid made Secretary.

Rev. Donahoo, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Ministerial Association to arrange for the conference, made a statement of the action and reported the cordiality with which Mr. Murphy had accepted the invitation. He then introduced Mr. Murphy who was heartily received by the Chairman and presented to the meeting.

REMARKS OF MR. MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy said he was grateful for the kind consideration extended to him. The meeting was called, as he understood it, to devise as to the methods necessary to hold on to the good results of the temperance work now going on. The work, as prosecuted, is essentially distinctly religious work, and it could not be maintained without the aid of the clergy. It will fail if the Holy Spirit does not cover and sustain it. Now from all of the meetings he was glad then have him sought out and urged to seek God. These reformed men can only be sustained by the grace of God. If they fail they must be lifted up, if they stumble they must be steadied.

Mr. Murphy was asked, what proportion of those who had signed the pledge for him in other places had kept it.

In answer, Mr. Murphy said it was difficult to say and he had no positive knowledge regarding it, but it was said by others that fully eighty five per cent. kept the faith. He mentioned that at Rockford, Illinois, where there were from fifteen to twenty saloons, all were closed and all the drinkers in the place signed the pledge. This was marvelous.

Rev. Snyder, of Emory M. E. Church, asked that something practicable be arrived at for the ministers to do. Meetings had been held in his church by reformed men and he had not felt it proper for him to take any active part therein. He wanted a plan of work laid out.

Several ministers stated their inability to attend all or many of Mr. Murphy's meetings, and when they did they had found that their room was filled by others. It was suggested that the afternoon would be a better time to have meetings.

Rev. Murray said they had just commenced three o'clock meetings at his church and he proposed to give short sermons, of fifteen to twenty minutes, being the alphabet of the gospel. He invited his brethren to join in the work.

After some further discussion a committee was appointed to attend Mr. Murphy's meetings, take the men by the hand and endeavor to draw them to the church and Christ.

The Committee consists of Revs. C. E. Felton, R. S. Frazier, L. F. Senour, R. W. Orr, J. Gloster, J. S. Murray, S. F. Aiken, Boyer, Templeton and Professor Crane.

The meeting then passed a resolution indorsing the work of the Young Men's Temperance Union.

TEMPERANCE UNION.

Good Results Can be Made Permanent.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We do not propose to reply to "*Lady Jane Grey*," for her fallacies are so apparent that he who runs may discover them. One of her arguments is something like this: One who has signed Murphy's pledge said to her that he expected about fifty out of three thousand would remain faithful to the end. Mrs. S. takes it for granted that two thousand nine hundred and fifty of them, therefore, are liars, and moralizes accordingly. Do not call her hard names. She is a Saul now; but ere long she may become a Paul for the cause.

To make the results permanent and the association a perpetual power for good in the community, there must be:

1. A central association, in club rooms of its own, with pleasant surroundings and facilities for the social, intellectual, and material advancement of its members.

2. Branch associations throughout the country.

3. Weekly evening lectures, before the association.

4. Class rooms for special instruction in the common branches, and also in industrial and commercial studies, in the evening.

5. A mutual benefit labor bureau.

6. A free library and reading room.

With your permission, in some future issue, we will give you our views as to the ways and means for conducting the above.

We hope the young men of the Union will be dissuaded from having the contemplated street parade. CAROLUS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," loses none of its interest, no matter how frequently repeated. No one can help admiring Mr. Chanfrau's perfect picture of the brave but tender-hearted Arkansas man. The play is excellently rendered throughout.

"Kit" will be given again this evening, and also to-morrow night, when Mr. Chanfrau has his benefit.

Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear at the Opera House on Monday evening next, and during the week. She is popular with theater goers. Her first play will be "Court and Stage," a drama founded upon incidents in the life of Nell Gwynn.

Library Hall.

The Merry Bishops will appear again this evening in their specialty, "Splinters."

The revival of Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit" occured at Wallack's theater on Monday night, and the New York *Tribune* of January 9th remarks as follows: "The smooth and graceful performance of this favorite comedy gave pleasure to a numerous assemblage. The quality and character of the play has been specified in this column, and there is no need to reiterate the praise of the crisp, compact, telling method in which Mr. Boucicault has treated it. The Boucicault comedy company under the management of Mr. H. J. Sargent (general agent for Dion Boucicault), has proved a hit in many cities. The hearty reception accorded to its revival here shows that its vitality as a metropolitan attraction is not yet exhausted." The Boucicault comedy company will appear at Library Hall next week. This company is said to be the finest traveling, every member having been engaged by Mr. Boucicault.

Try it and be Convinced.

One of the dependencies of the prudent housekeeper during the winter season, is the scarcity or high price of other table comforts, is the fact that she can secure without fail a prime article of flour. This has become the more evident since the Coast Range California brand has been introduced. Its excellent qualities, filling every desideratum of the critical cook, no less than of the head and members of the family, commend it to universal use. Grocers find it to their interest to deal with Messrs. Peabody, Hugus & Co., of No. 329 Liberty street, as the sales of this superior brand have been largely in excess during the past year. It not only gives implicit satisfaction, but where once used, it supercedes all others. Try it and be convinced.

A. O. U. W.

Seventh Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—Second Day's Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge reassembled yesterday morning at Schiller Hall, in this city, at nine o'clock, Grand Master Workman Elliott Harvey in the chair.

The roll of officers being called, the G. O and G. W. elect were found to be absent.

The following representatives answered roll call: Numbers 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 101, 102, 103.

The G. Recorder read the minutes of Tuesday's proceedings which were approved.

The morning session was chiefly devoted to the discursion of the proposed amendments to the constitution. Grand Lodge took recess at 12 M. until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge was called to order at two o'clock by G. M. W. Elliott Harvey. Roll of officers and representatives was called. Minutes of morning session read and approved.

P. S. M. W., J. M. McNair, exemplified the secret work of the Order.

A motion that the proposed amendments to the constitution, relating to an increase of insurances, and the protection fund be adopted, was lost.

A motion that the amendments to article 2, section 1, be adopted, was lost.

A motion to amend article 3, section 1, was lost.

An invitation was received by the Grand Lodge Officers and Representatives to visit Union Lodge, No. 86.

The Grand Lodge adjourned at five o'clock.

A. O. U. W. PERSONALS.

J. T. DAVIS the Grand Overseer elect arrived from Erie yesterday.

J. A. MCCORMICK of No 48 will be installed as Grand Watchman this morning.

DR. J. M. STEVENSON, a P. M. W. of East Liberty Lodge No. 27, of this city, was present yesterday.

P. M. W., PETER KIRSCHBAUM a well known letter carrier represents Bethel Lodge, No. 40, of this city.

A. GOLD, JR., D. D. G. M. of the South Side, is the representative of Good Intent Lodge No. 29, of Temperanceville.

A BOY, while sledding on James street, Allegheny, yesterday was run over by a soap wagon, but was only slightly hurt.

P. M. W. A. CARROLL represents Lodge No. 122 which was named for him. Mr. Carroll is a mechanic and hails from Warren.

W. S. BLACK, of Friendship Lodge No. 9, was yesterday erroneously reported as being elected as representative to the Supreme Lodge.

SAMUEL B. MYERS, of Franklin Lodge No. 3, of Franklin, was yesterday declared elected as one of the representatives to the Supreme Lodge.

C. CULLEN, of Mechanics Lodge No. 28, of Beaver Falls, put in an appearance yesterday as the representative of his lodge. Mr. Cullen is by occupation a hammerman.

P. M. W. E. F. SEAMAN of Triumph Lodge No. 68 was elected representative of that lodge last night to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of S. I. Osmond.

THOMAS JONES of Union Lodge, No. 85 of this city has been re-elected Grand Trustee. Mr. Jones is one of the most earnest workers in the order. He expressed the wish yesterday that he might live to see the second centennial which wish was echoed by all his friends.

MRS. CATHARINE STARK died on Tuesday evening at her residence, No. 6 Federal street, aged seventy-eight years. The deceased was the widow of Ferdinand Stark, and mother of Julius F. Stark, of the Artisan's Bank. She was greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association held their annunal meeting Tuesday evening. Mr. W. N. Riddle, the Treasurer, reported that the receipts for membership for 1876 were $8,557. Amount due the Treasurer, January 1, 1877, $59 37. Amount due January 1, 1877, $2,275 46.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —Reports—Changes in Alarm Boxes, Etc., Etc.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held on last evening. Present, Messrs. Coates, Erwin, Hays, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Pender, Torley. In the absence of the President Mr. Hays was called to the chair.

DECEMBER FIRE REPORT.

Chief Engineer White reported for the month of December, 1876, twenty-five fires and alarms, with a total loss of $35,775. The most extensive fires were: December 5th, frame building on Boquet street, Fourteenth ward, loss $1,200; 9th, Flaccus' tannery and two dwellings, loss $4,000; Loffel's buildings, Thirty-second ward, loss $7,000; 11th, Citizen's Oil Refinery, loss $4,000; 12th, frame dwellings, Brownsville avenue, $1,500; 22d, White House saloon, Fifth avenue, loss $5,000.

The Chief reports that the new hose company, No. 2, was put into service on the hill, South Side, January 1st instant. He recommends changes of location of certain alarm boxes owing to their too close proximity to others, as follows: Box 12 from Sixth and Liberty streets to Fifth avenue and Market street; box 6 from corner of Penn street and Cecil alley to Penn and Sixth streets; box 27 from Webster and Grant streets to Fourth and Grant streets, and box 25 from Third avenue and Grant street to Water and Grant streets.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

FINANCES.

The Secretary reported the expenditures for the year 1876 as follows:

For salaries	$112,238 82
For office expenses	836 57
For house and house repairs	3,901 64
For house supplies	962 92
For light and fuel	2,842 33
For apparatus and repairs	3,230 59
For horses and expenses	2,246 55
For horse feed